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BATTLESHIPS WILL CONVOY TRANSPORTS THIS MORNING

General Shafter Receives Final Orders at 2 O'Clock This Morning and Preparations Are Made for Quick Departure.

BY ROBERT B. CRAMER.

TAMPA, Fla., June 13.--2 a. m.--Special to The Constitution.--The American fleet of transports, which is still lying off Port Tampa, will sail at daylight this morning for Santiago.

The fleet at this hour is preparing for the voyage.

No invading army has sailed as yet, notwithstanding previous publications.

All of the transport boats are now here, the president having been afraid to send them until the warships are ready to accompany them. Many of them loaded, the entire fifth army corps being on board, with guns, horses and complete equipment.

But now the die has been cast, and two hours ago an order was received from Washington which was at once sent to General Shafter to proceed immediately. Signals were sounded and the fleet of transports at once became a thing of life. Captain Taylor, of the Indiana, as commanding officer of the naval section, at once proceeded to get his big ship, which is to convoy the fleet through Spanish opposition if necessary, in readiness.

The landing place will be near Santiago, with the prospect that the army of invasion will be split up, the second portion of it proceeding on to Porto Rico.

The greatest excitement exists in Tampa over this culmination.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, June 12.—Under command of Major General Shafter, the first division of the United States army will sail tonight from Key West for Santiago de Cuba to besiege and capture that town. The army transports, thirty in number, left Port Tampa yesterday and are now at Key West. The convoying warships, believed to number between sixteen and nineteen, will be ready for the voyage by nightfall, and with this powerful force there is no longer reason for apprehension that the transports can be attacked successfully by any Spanish warships, even if such should have escaped the vigilant search of the naval commanders at Key West and off Havana.

It is believed here that the sally out of Havana of the three Spanish gunboats was intended to create the impression that they were prepared to go out to attack the transports.

If so, the plan miscarried, for the craft were detected immediately by Commodore Watson's cruisers and driven back pell-mell into Havana harbor under the protection of the guns of the shore batteries. Even if these boats had escaped, they could have done no damage, for the size of the convoy furnished for the troops ships is sufficient to warrant belief that they would be speedily destroyed should they have had the courage to make an attack upon the fleet of American ships.

Not Afraid of Gunboats.

The Spanish gunboats are not of formidable character, none of them being the equal in power of the smallest of the American cruisers, or even of such gunboats as the little Bancroft, which may be used as General Shafter's flagship.

Every precaution has been taken by the government to insure the safety of the troops en route to Cuba.

The naval war board was in session today making the final preparations for the disposition of the guardships. The transports will be kept as closely together as safe navigation will permit, and the warships will be disposed ahead, astern and on either flank. The fleetest scouting vessels will be thrown far out in advance of the transports, and in order to insure against an attack from the rear some of these vessels, such as the St. Louis, perhaps, will linger far astern ready to signal the heavy armed cruisers at the first sign of an approaching foe. The stately battleship Indiana, it is expected, will lead the procession of ships, which will be the most numerous gathered in American waters since the civil war.

Should Land Thursday.

The troops should arrive off Santiago by Wednesday night, supposing the fleet proceeds at eight knots speed and landing operations should begin by Thursday, for General Shafter will not keep his men cooped on shipboard a moment longer than necessary. It is not believed that they will be landed at Caimanera, the point on Guantanamo bay where the American flag now flies over the heads of Sampson's marines, as that place, while well adapted to serve as a naval base and as a harbor of refuge for the American warships, is not particularly well suited for the beginning of military operations.

In ten days, unless unforeseen obstacles are encountered, the movement upon Porto Rico will begin.

The war department has been in close communication by telegraph with General

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SPANIARDS ARE BADLY DIVIDED

Extremely Bad Impression Prevails as To Outcome of Events.

BUSINESS MEN DESPONDENT

Military Men Are Inclined To Think the War Will Be a Long One.

OTHERS THINK THE END IS NEAR

Blanco Cheers His Government by Telegrams Declaring That Americans Have Been Repulsed at Santiago de Cuba. Information Scarce.

Madrid, June 13.—An extremely bad impression is current tonight as to the outcome of events. Business men are inclined to the belief that the war will be short, probably only lasting another month. Military men hold the opposite view, considering that Spain can put much reliance on the elements.

At the council of the cabinet today Duke de Rio, the foreign minister, made report as to his conferences with the ambassadors of the powers. It is understood that nothing definite had been arrived at.

Captain Aunon, minister of marine, telegraphs from Cadiz that the recruiting for Admiral Camara's squadron is being accelerated.

While the American landing in Cuba is officially denied, the authorities assert that even if it were true, it would be unimportant, as the Spanish army would give a good account of itself.

General Blanco, having again telegraphed that in case the blockade becomes stricter, it will be urgent to send war stores, as his supply is running short, the government has taken steps to dispatch abundant supplies by fast vessels from Spanish and foreign ports. The more important supplies from Spain will be strongly convoyed and will be sent immediately.

General Blanco also telegraphs that the authorities at Santiago de Cuba claim to have repelled the American attempt to land in the inner and outer bays of Guantanamo, the Spanish forces being intrenched in positions commanding the best landing places between Santiago and Guantanamo.

The only definite information from the Spanish side about Cuba is a short passage from an official dispatch of General Blanco to Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, as follows:

"Respecting Santiago, General Linares reports that today fifteen merchant ships, with some tugs, forming apparently a total of twenty-four vessels, appeared before the port about noon. Only fifteen remained, the others having left for Guantanamo with the Massachusetts and Dolphin, which cannonaded the heights of Baitiquiri. No casualties are reported. We do not know whether these merchantmen carry a portion of the contingent for the expedition."

Blanco Sends a Dispatch.

General Blanco also wires officially as follows:

"One American cruiser and two gunboats are before Havana, two are before Mariel, one at Cardenas, two at San Calsarion, none at Matanzas and Cienfuegos and fifteen American men of war are off Santiago de Cuba. We have no news from La Caimanera."

A private dispatch received here from Manila, dated June 8th, represents the situation there as being slightly improved. It says:

"In spite of the insurrection in the province, the capital is resolved upon resistance. The spirit of the people is excellent. The forces have been increased, fresh battalions of volunteers having been organized; the place is victualed for two months and the insurgents have not ventured to make an attack.

Senor Giron, the minister for colonies, referring to a dispatch from Manila in the course of a recent interview, has expressed the opinion that nothing short of a miracle can save Manila.

Owing to the serious news from the Philippines, the pope wired the queen regent of Spain placing his services at her disposal if she considered that the time had arrived for the intervention of the powers in favor of Spain.

The queen replied, giving her thanks, saying that at the proper time she would feel the pope's offer to be very precious.

WILL LEAVE FRISCO WEDNESDAY

Merritt Will Soon Be on His Way to the Philippines.

San Francisco, June 12.—Major General Merritt has issued verbal instructions through Major General Otis to colonels commanding regiments and battalions designated to sail in the second Philippines expedition, to have finished by Tuesday the placing aboard ship of all camp equipment and to be ready to embark their troops by noon on Wednesday. As a result in the camps of the regiments that are to sail the packing has begun.

Arthur MacArthur, the last of the brigadier generals ordered to report to General Merritt at San Francisco for the Manila expedition, has arrived. General MacArthur comes direct from Tampa and Chickamauga, where he assisted in the mobilizing of the two armies.

CAMP DIVE KEEPER SHOOTS A SOLDIER

Kansas Volunteer Severely Injured by Whisky Seller at the Park.

ROUGH HANDLING THREATENED

Companions of the Western Man Break Up the Place and Demolish Furniture.

MILITARY LAW MAY BE DECLARED

Three Soldiers Are Jerked from the Top of a Passenger Coach by a Telegraph Wire and All Are in the Hospital—Rain at Chickamauga.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., June 12.—A much needed rain fell today, beginning at 2 o'clock and continuing almost without intermission until 6 o'clock, cooling the atmosphere and laying the dust. The roads had, through constant use of heavy wagons, become almost impassable from heavy dust, which in some places was from five to six inches deep.

The men in camp were relieved this morning from any duties and hundreds were given leave to visit the city, Lookout mountain and the ridge.

An incident occurred this morning at Lytle, the camp station, that will probably terminate the existence of the illicit whisky shops and gambling dens which have up to this time been permitted to ply their business by the Georgia authorities without let or hindrance. A private of the Second Arkansas, who had been drinking at the whisky dive of one Joe Baker, became involved in a difficulty with the barkeeper. Blows followed and Baker drew a revolver, firing point blank at the soldier, the bullet, it was claimed by the soldier, striking him near the left eye, inflicting a severe wound, which may cause the loss of an eye.

The shot attracted the attention of the throngs ond the streets of the mushroom town and soon a crowd of soldiers rushed in, but Baker, fearing further trouble, had got out of the way. A large body of soldiers formed with the purpose of handling him severely and avenging the injury to their comrade, and for a while it looked as if there would be serious trouble. An armed guard, however, was quickly detailed by order of General Brooke who took charge of Baker and his place, and order was soon restored.

Piece of Glass in an Eye.

The soldier was taken to his division hospital, where the surgeon investigated his injuries. He found a wound as indicated, but thought the injury had been caused by a bit of broken glass and not by a bullet, a splinter of glass being found sticking in the eye ball.

After the shooting a number of soldiers discovered the gambling den was running a brace game and that the difficulty between the soldier and Baker had resulted from the fact that the latter had been playing the former with loaded dice. It took the soldiers only a few minutes to demolish the place. They broke up the furniture, scattered the gambling paraphernalia in the streets and were only deterred from pulling the house down by the arrival of officers.

It is stated this evening that a number of good citizens of the vicinity will, because of the failure of Georgia authorities to enfore the laws, petition that the portion of Walker county in the vicinity of the park be put under martial law, so that General Brooke can administer on the lawless element nw doing a thriving business there.

Men Jerked from a Train.

Every train from the park this morning was crowded with soldiers who had been given permission to visit the city and the mountain. One of the trains from the park was crowded to suffocation and a number of soldiers mounted to the top of coaches. At a point about three miles from Chattanooga a number of telegraph wires crossed the track of the railroad over which the soldier excursion was passing. When the trains reached this point C. M. Aemes, Third Illinois; Thomas Barrett, Fourteenth New York, and "Judd" Sharp, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, were standing on top of a car and not having a knowledge of the wire, Sharp was caught under the chin and around the neck by one of the wires and dragged off the car, pulling Aemes and Barrett with him, who attempted to catch him and prevent his fall.

The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour at the time, but as soon as the accident became known the train was stopped, the three men picked up and taken back to Lytle and placed in the Leiter hospital. None of the men were fatally injured, the force of the fall being broken by Sharp catching his comrades. They were badly bruised and scratched, but no bones were broken and no internal injuries were inflicted. They were doing well and resting easy at 6 o'clock this evening.

Americans Ready to Debark.

Port au Prince, June 12, 8 p. m.—The latest advices received from Port de Paix says that the British steamer Ravendale, from Guantanamo, whence the American ships Oregon and Marblehead compelled her to put out, reports that the Americans were evidently planning a debarkation of troops on the shore of Guantanamo bay.

FIRST LAND BATTLE RESULTS IN DEATH OF FOUR AMERICANS

SPANISH GUERRILLAS ATTACK INVADERS

Desperate Engagement Lasts Thirteen Hours and Developed Remarkable Bravery on the Part of Soldiers on Both Sides---Spaniards Charge Our Line Repeatedly.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF GUANTANAMO, Sunday, June 12.--Via Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June 12.--Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Panther on Friday and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the harbor of Guantanamo, has been engaged in beating off a bush attack by Spanish guerrillas and Spanish regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The fighting was almost continuous for fifteen hours until 6 o'clock this morning when re-enforcements were landed from the Marblehead.

Four of our men were killed and one wounded. The advance pickets under Lieutenants Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for.

LIST OF AMERICANS KILLED.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN BLAIR GIBBS was among the killed. Surgeon Gibbs is a son of Major Gibbs, of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was at Richmond, Va., but he has been practicing in New York, and he entered the service since the war began. He was a very popular officer. The others killed are:

SERGEANT CHARLES H. SMITH, of Smallwood.

PRIVATE WILLIAM DUNPHY, of Gloucester, Mass.

PRIVATE JAMES McCOLGAN, of Stoneham, Mass.

Corporal Glass was accidentally wounded in the head.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable. The splashes of blood found at daylight at the position the Spaniards occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets a thousand yards inland from the camp. Captain Spicer's company was doing guard duty, and was driven in, finally rallying and repulsing the enemy at 5 o'clock.

The bodies of Privates McColgan and Dunphy were found, both shot in the head.

The large cavities caused by the bullets, which inside a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion, indicate the victims were killed at close range.

The bodies were stripped of shoes, hats and cartridge belts and horribly mutilated with machetes. When they were brought in, the whole battalion formed three sides of a hollow square about the camp on the hilltop. Below in the bay were the warships at anchor. Inland from the hill camp is a deep ravine, and beyond this are high hills. The adjacent country is heavy with a thicket growth.

The sky was blanketed with clouds, and when the sun set, a gale was blowing seaward. Night fell thick and impenetrable.

The Spanish squads concealed in the chaparral cover had the advantage, the Americans on the ridge furnishing fine targets against the sky and the white tents. The Spaniards fought from cover till midnight, discoverable only by flames, at which the marines fired volleys. The repeaters sounded like crackers in a barrel.

The Marblehead launched a Colt machine gun in her bow, pushed up the bay, enfilading the Spaniards, and it is thought that some were killed. The marines trailed much blood to the water's edge and there lost it. Sharks are numerous in the vicinity.

SEARCHLIGHTS AID MARKSMANSHIP.

The ships throw their searchlights ashore, the powerful electric eyes sweeping the deep tropic foliage and disclosing occasionally skulking parties of Spaniards.

It all resembled a transformation scene at the harbor.

Each discovery of the enemy was greeted by the cracks of carbine fire along the edge of the camp ridge, or by the long roll of the launch's machine gun, searching the thickets with a leaden stream.

Shortly after midnight came the main attack.

The Spaniards made a gallant charge up the southwest slope, but were met by repeated volleys from the main body and broke.

They were then one-third the way up the hill, but they came so close that at points there was almost a hand to hand struggle. The officers used their revolvers. Three Spaniards got through the open formation to the edge of the camp and then, turning and finding themselves without support, ran helter-skelter down the reverse side of the hill.

It was during this assault that Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He was shot in the head in front of his own tent, the farthest point of attack. He fell into the arms of Private Sullivan, and both dropped. A second bullet threw dust in their faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten minutes, but did not regain consciousness.

The surgeons of the hospital corps then removed their quarters and trenches about the old Spanish stockade, north of the camp. The attacks were continued at intervals throughout the rest of the night, with firing from small squads in various directions.

Toward morning the fire slackened. Dawn is the favorite time for attack, and as the east paled, the marines, lying on their guns, were aroused. Some were actually asleep, as they had no rest for forty-eight hours, and tired nature could no longer stand the strain. But no attack came.

Three new twelve-pound field guns, which could not be used during the night for fear of hitting our own men, shelled several squads of Spaniards after daylight. They dove into the bushes like prairie dogs into burrows as the shells broke over them in the gray dawn.

OFFICERS PLEASED WITH THEIR SOLDIERS.

As the correspondent of the Associated Press talked with Major Cockrell, who was in charge of the outposts, word came of the finding of the body of Sergeant Smith. He was reported as having been killed at 5 o'clock on the previous day, but it appears that he had been seen alive at 10 o'clock in the evening. When and how he was

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FARM PRODUCTS SENT TO EUROPE

Increase in Exports for Fiscal Year Just Ending Breaks Records.

REPORTS ARE INTERESTING

Total Value of Stuff Sent Up to June 1st Will Exceed $800,000,000.

NEVER REACHED THAT POINT BEFORE

Compared with Last Year, the Exports Show a Gain of Fully $150,000,000, and More Than $250,000,000 Greater Than Year Before That.

Washington, June 12.—The farmers of the United States are drawing upon other parts of the world for more money in the fiscal year which ends with this month than in any preceding year in the history of the country. Even the high water mark of 1892, when our exports of agricultural products amounted to $799,328,232, will be surpassed by the record of the year which closes with this month.

Preliminary reports of May exports which have reached the bureau of statistics make it quite apparent that the agricultural exports of the year will be considerably in excess of $800,000,000, the total for the year being likely to reach $835,000,000

Never before have the exports of agricultural products reached the $800,000,000 line, and never but twice have they been as much as $700,000,000, the two occasions in which they passed the $700,000,000 line being in 1881 and 1892. Compared with last fiscal year the increase in exports of agricultural products will be fully $150,000,000, and compared with the preceding year the increase will be over $250,000,000, while the total will be fully 50 per cent in excess of that of the fiscal year 1895.

In breadstuffs alone the exports of the year will amount to nearly $1,000,000 for each business day and will be more than $100,000,000 in excess of last year's exports of breadstuffs. Nearly all articles classed as breadstuffs have participated in this increase. Of wheat the value of the exports for the fiscal year 1898 will be more than double those of the fiscal year 1897, while the increase in flour will be nearly 50 per cent and of corn nearly 50 per cent in value. May exports of corn were larger than those of any other month in the history of the country, while the total exports of corn for the year for the first time will pass the 200,000,000 bushel line, the total in only three preceding years having reached 100,000,000 bushels.

Corn meal, oats and oat meal and rye show a striking increase, the gain in oat meal being more than 60 per cent over last year and that of oats 100 per cent, while in rye the gain is also phenomenally large.

In "provisions," in which term are included, beef, hog and dairy products, there is also a marked increase, the total exports of provisions for the year being likely to reach $160,000,000 in value. Most of this increase, however, is in hog products, exportations of bacon, which were $34,187,147 in value last year, being likely to reach $44,000,000 this year, and lard showing a similar increase, being likely to reach $37,000,000 this year, or a gain of nearly $8,000,000.

Live beef seems to be gaining in popularity with our foreign customers, the exports of beef cattle having increased materially, while those of beef, either fresh, canned or salted, have failed to show any increase, in most cases a decided falling off being noticeable.

The exports of beef cattle during the first ten months of the fiscal year were 279,663, against 310,478 in the corresponding months of last year, while fresh beef in the same period fell from 242,168,034 pounds in ten months of 1897 to 227,434,373 pounds in the corresponding ten months of 198. Salted beef shows a fall of 35 per cent for the year, and canned beef from 46,249,006 pounds in the ten months of 1897 to 34,011,129 pounds in the ten months of 1898.

SAMPSON HAS FRENCH CABLE.

Admiral Will Soon Restore Connection with Washington.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 12, 1:30 p. m.—In controlling the outer harbor of Guantanamo, where Lieutenant Colonel Huntington's battalion of marines landed on Friday, Rear Admiral Sampson secures possession of the Cuban terminus of the French cable to Hayti. The apparatus in the office at the harbor mouth was wrecked by a shell, but the cable steamer Adria has instruments and operators on board and direct communication with Washington will soon be established.

The distance overland to Santiago around the bay is about sixty miles and the roads have been rendered impassable by the Cubans under Pedro Perez. The first division of the Cuban army claims to have 4,000 men, but these figures are probably overestimated. The Cubans believe there are about 3,500 soldiers in the vicinity of Caimanera, which lies at the entrance to the inner harbor. Guantanamo city is inland about fifteen miles. The two harbors are connected by a narrow channel. It is the outer harbor which Admiral Sampson now holds with the Marblehead, the Yosemite and the Vixen and with a battalion of marines on the crest of a blunt-topped eminence commanding the entrance on the western side. In the inner harbor are two small Spanish gunboats and at Caimanera there is a battery. An expedition of three steam launches, officered by Lieutenant Norman, Ensign Eustis, son of Mr. James D. Eustis, former United States ambassador to France, and Cadet G. Van Orden, under the general command of Lieutenant Anderson, of the cruiser Marblehead, hunting for mines, but found none. Lieutenant Anderson, who distinguished himself at Cienfuegos, pulled a dingy within fifteen yards of the fort without being discovered. He found the fort to consist of masonry, with three guns mounted seaward.

Judging from the panic in which the Spaniards fled from the village at Fisherman's point, they will scatter at the first approach. They left at Fisherman's point three antiquated howitzers, several cases of ammunition canisters and some Mauser rifles.

Every precaution has been taken to guard the men from disease. All the huts in the locality have been razed, two wells have been boarded up and all the drinking water used is supplied from the fleet. The marines are well equipped for the campaign. The camp will probably be named Camp McCalla, after the commander of the Marblehead, who is indefatigable and has not removed his clothing since the bombardment.

TRANSPORTS LEAVE THIS MORNING

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Miles at Tampa and all of the necessary instructions have been given to the commanding general for the preparation of the military forces to be used in this part of the campaign.

General Miles, in turn, has been consulting Generals Coppinger and Lee at Jacksonville, giving the necessary detailed instructions, and all is so near ready that there some essential supplies on hand the expedition could start within twenty-four hours. The navy department has been advised of the purpose of the army and the war board today was making arrangements to supply the convoying fleet. This will be of a more formidable character than that which goes with the Santiago expedition, for the plans contemplate a joint attack upon the San Juan fortifications by the army and navy and these fortifications are so powerful that heavily armored ships only can be sent against them, at the beginning. Therefore it is believed that Sampson's battleships will head this fleet.

Will Open the Cable.

Now that Sampson has taken up a position ashore in Guantanamo bay it is expected at the navy department that he will soon be in direct cable communication with the department, which will greatly facilitate the combined operations of the navy and army. The cable which he cut just before land the marines was buoyed and as soon as cable operators and instruments can be got over from Hayti the cable will be opened again.

THEY WANT TO GOBBLE IT UP.

New York Bankers After That Popular Loan.

New York, June 12.—In view of the probable issuance of a circular by the secretary of the treasury within a short time asking for subscriptions to the loan authorized by the war revenue bill to the amount of $200,000,000, the National City bank and the Central Trust Company, of New York, and Vermyle & Co. have informed the secretary of the treasury that in order to insure the immediate success of the loan they will subscribe for the entire loan of $200,000,000, or such part thereof as may not be subscribed for by the public.

MONEY MARKET COLLAPSES.

Cheap Rates Are the Prospect Until End of the Summer.

London, June 12.—The money market has collapsed owing to the release of the Japanese balances. Cheap money and low discount rates seemed to be the prospect until the end of the summer.

On the stock exchange there was little business done last week and it was mostly of a speculative nature. The departments were firm and railways were purchased freely. American securities had a strong tone, but business in them was moderate, and chiefly on New York account.

The leading increases were Denver preferred 2%, Atchison preferred and Northern Pacific preferred 1¾, Milwaukee 1¾, Erie and Missouri Pacific seconds 1. Louisville fell one-half and Grand Trunks were lower on the closing of weak bull accounts. Canadian Pacifics were ½ higher.

There was little business done in the foreign market. Spanish 4s were 2 points lower and all South American securities were in bad favor, especially Chilians, which dropped 4 points.

NATIVES ARE ON THE WARPATH

Uprising in Sierra Leone Accompanied by Wholesale Bloodshed.

Liverpool, June 12.—Steamers which have arrived here from Sierra Leone report that a thousand persons were killed in the recent uprising in this district.

One hundred and twenty inhabitants of Freetown, most of them traders, are known to have been massacred and other colonists were carried into the bush by the "war boys" and undoubtedly met a worse fate.

Three hundred friendly natives were killed and beside the white missionaries, six colored missionaries of the United Brethren of Christ were murdered at Manoh-bargru. The English missionaries are at the mercy of the "war boys," but have not been molested.

Smallpox at Statesville, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., June 12.—(Special.)—Dr. Wertenbaker, United States marine hospital service, arrived here this afternoon from Statesville, where he examined smallpox cases. He reports that there are eleven cases, all true smallpox, and that these are all negroes in a suburb of town. He pronounces the disease epidemic and thinks the germs may be lurking in that section. Tuesday a large quantity of vaccine matter will be sent there and there will be thorough vaccination.

Pennsylvania Town Burning.

Titusville, Pa., June 12.—The town of Spartansburg, fifteen miles north of here, is burning. Assistance has been asked for from this place and engines will leave on a special train at 3 o'clock.

FIRST LAND BATTLE RESULTS IN DEATH OF FOUR AMERICANS

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killed no one knows at this writing. Neither had the men been mustered nor had the outposts of Lieutenants Neville and Shaw been relieved.

Lieutenant Colonel Huntington and Major Cockrell gave high praise to the nerve and steadiness of officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority. The men were in darkness and in a strange land, but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude, and there was no symptom of panic.

The marines, though exhausted, were eager for more fighting, promising to inflict heavy punishment. They complimented the daring of the Spaniards with characteristic camp profanity.

Today the amplest precautions have been taken, and, as the Dauntless was leaving, re-enforcements were landing from the Marblehead. A stormy time was expected.

Estimates vary as to the attacking force, some say 200 and the figures run as high at 1,000. Colonel Campina, the Cuban guide, said the Spaniards were mostly irregulars, but the reports of the discharge of Mauser rifles would indicate that they were regulars, as most of the guerrillas carry Remingtons. The Cuban guerrillas, as a rule, have more dash and courage than the regulars.

The new campaign uniforms prove satisfactory, and are almost invisible at a distance of twenty yards.

The Lee guns caused several accidents in drawing cartridges. Corporal Glass shattered his hand.

Despite the loss of the men, who are keenly regretted, the marines rejoice that they have been engaged in their first fight on Cuban soil. They sailed from New York the day war was declared and expected to land within a week at Havana. Since then, until they landed on the shore of Guantanamo bay, they had been cooped up on the Panther, and they had begun to fear that the troops would beat them after all.

SURGEON GIBBS HAS HAD TWO YEARS OF SERVICE.

NEW YORK, June 12.—John Blair Gibbs, who is reported killed at Guantanamo, was forty years old, single, and lived alone. At his late home in this city he is said to be a graduate of Virginia university. He lived and practiced medicine here for about four years. Two years ago he received the appointment of assistant surgeon, and was ordered to Key West.

Since that time his friends in this city have heard little from him, but supposed him to be on the Panther. His only known relative in this city is a Mrs. Roosevelt, but it is said that he has a brother in Altoona, Pa.

WILL CONSIDER THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION

Senate Is Anxious To Dispose of the Annexation Problem.

NOW WAITING ON THE HOUSE

Majority of the Upper Branch Favors Taking on the Islands.

NEWLANDS'S RESOLUTION IS NOW UP

Matter Will Be Debated in the House Until Wednesday Afternoon, When a Vote Will Be Taken.

Washington, June 12.—The first days of the week in the senate will be devoted to miscellaneous matter on the calendar and the last days of it to the Hawaiian question, if the present plans are pursued.

The Hawaiian question is attracting more attention than any other matter now before congress and upon its disposition largely depends the date of final adjournment of the session. Senator Frye is determined to get the house resolution up in the senate as soon as it passes the house and asserts his ability to hold the senate in session for a reasonable time, or until the matter can be disposed of. It is conceded on all hands that there is a majority in the senate favorable to annexation, but some of those who are friendly to this cause admit the difficulty of maintaining a quorum of its friends and expect the opponents of annexation to refuse to assist them in maintaining a working senate.

Among other measures which there will be an effort to have considered during the week are the bill for the incorporation of the International American bank, Senator Pettigrew's bill regulating the accounts of the public land and the quarantine bill. The conference committee's report on the Indian appropriation bill is likely to receive attention, and it is understood that if opportunity offers a portion of the time will be devoted to private pension bills and to house bills on the calendar.

Senator Morgan hopes to have a favorable report on the Nicaragua canal bill to present to the senate late in the week.

The debate upon the Newlands resolutions, providing for the annexation of Hawaii, will continue in the house this week until Wednesday afternoon, when, at 5 o'clock, a vote is to be taken.

Meantime conference reports upon the sundry civil, Indian and District of Columbia appropriation bills may be presented and considered, but owing to the great desire to speak on Hawaii these reports most likely will be delayed until after Wednesday.

The general deficiency bill is expected to be taken up Thursday and will be disposed of quickly.

Aside from the quarantine bill there are no measures of much importance likely to come up beyond appropriation bills.

IS MADE UP OF REGULAR TROOPS

Expedition Which Left Tampa Has But Few Volunteers.

Tampa, Fla., June 12.—The expedition that sailed from here for Key West prior to going to Santiago was made up of nearly twenty regiments of regular infantry, including besides the regiments of the Fifth corps, four regiments of infantry that have been in camp at Mobile and which formed part of Major General Coppinger's command at that rendezvous. Total force of regular infantry was about 11,000 men.

There were also two regimentsof volunteer infantry, about 2,000 men altogether; Second reiment of cavalry from Mobile, 500 men and two squadrons each from the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth cavalry, about 2,000 men; eight troops of volunteer cavalry, taken from Roosevelt's rough riders, 500 men; four batteries of light artillery, 300 men and 16 guns; two batteries of heavy artillery 200 men and 16 guns; the battalion of engineers, 200 men; signal and hospital corps, etc. about 300 men—a grand total of about 17,000 men. The regulars were practically picked men, as not a single recruit was taken. the regiments carrying only the old seasoned troops.

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN DEAD.

Dr. John A. Larrabee Passes Away at His Home in Louisville.

Louisville, June 12.—Dr. John A. Larrabee, one of Louisville's best known physicians and prominently known in his profession all over the country, died at his home in this city today of Bright's disease, aged thirty-eight years.

Dr. Larrabee was a native of Maine. He was a man of wide popularity. He contributed largely to medical journals and was the author of many treaties upon diseases of children.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY STILL WATCHING AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Kingston, Jamaica, June 12.—Noon—For four days the scene of military and naval operations has been Caimanera and Guantanamo bay. The American flag is flying on the shore and in the harbor, first planted on Cuban soil by United States marines from the transport Panther, under Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Huntington, covered by the guns of the cruiser Marblehead, commanded by Commander McCalla, whose name is a synonym for activity and fighting.

The battleship Oregon has already coaled in the smooth waters of the harbor and has sailed away. The battleship Texas is coaling today, to be followed by other ships.

The squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley are still off Santiago, maintaining a strict watch day and night to prevent the possibility of the escape of Admiral Cervera.

Severe storms prevail in the channel between Santiago de Cuba and Jamaica. The press dispatch boats have encountered these storms for the last ten days, making the voyages very difficult. The heat adds to the discomfort, but a daily service is maintained.

EIGHT THOUSAND AMERICANS LANDED.

CAPE HAYTIEN, June 12.—10:30 p. m.—Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.—Eight thousand Americans, according to a private dispatch from Port au Prince, have landed very near Santiago de Cuba. The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis arrived at Mole St. Nicholas today.

Washington Has No Confirmation.

Washington, June 13.—Up to this, 12:30 this morning, no news has reached the officials here concerning the fight at Guantanamo.

The report that 8,000 American troops had landed near Santiago cannot be confirmed and it is believed here that our troops have not yet reached those waters.

EXPLOSION HURTS ELEVEN MEN.

Smelting Plant Is Torn to Atoms and Employees Are Injured.

Mena, Ark., June 12.—At the smelting plant of the Texas and Arkansas Mining company, seven miles east of Hatfield, yesterday an explosion wrecked the plant. Eleven men were injured, eight of them seriously and some of them cannot recover. The following is the list of the most seriously wounded:

John Hanby, scalded; John Fitzgerald, scalded; Dan O'Byrnes, large hole cut in face by glass from the water gauge being blown through his cheek, knocking out several teeth and part of the jawbone; William Cook, right leg broken and badly scalded; Charles Faulkner, frightfully scalded about the stomach and chest and otherwise injured; Alex Martin, scalded about face and chest; Frank Martin, chin split.

The explosion occurred shortly after the men had gone to work and caused a terrific report that was heard for miles. When the residents in the vicinity arrived upon the scene the found the smelter a wreck, and all of the employees wounded.

NEW INDUSTRIES FOR SOUTH

Showing Progress of This Section the Past Week.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 12.—The new industries throughout the south reported in The Tradesman during the past week include, among other enterprises, large cotton ginneries at Louisiana and Georgia points, another cotton mill for North Carolina, an electric light plant in Virginia, an electric light and power plant in Mississippi, a 500,000-bushel grain elevator in northern Texas, an engine works in Kentucky, a flouring mill in Arkansas, a handle factory and a knitting mill in Georgia, lumber companies in Texas, North Carolina and Arkansas, a shingle and stave mill in Georgia, large silver mining developments in Arkansas and a soap factory in Texas.

MUST BE DETAINED TEN DAYS.

Mississippi State Board of Health Issues a Bulletin.

Jackson, Miss., June 12.—(Special.)—The state board of health today issued the following:

"Be it ordained by the executive committee of the Mississippi state board of health that hereafter parties wishing to enter this state from the quarantined district of Mississippi, viz, Harrison, Hancock and Jackson counties, must hold certificates from the officers in charge of Camp Fontainebleau that disinfection has been practiced and detention of ten days enforced.

"J. W. HUNTER,
"Secretary Mississippi State Board of Health."

Was a British Gunboat.

St. Johns, N. F., June 12.—The warship whose presence off Cape Race last week gave rise to so many startling reports proves to be the British gunboat Gulmare. She is engaged in surveying some unmapped shoals on the edge of the Grand banks.

TROOPS

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Virginians Dedicate the New Y. M. C. A. Hall Appropriately.

Richmond, Va., June 12.—This was the first day of the university commencement exercises. Usually they started with the baccalaureate sermon. This time it was with the dedication of the new Young Men's Christian Association hall in the northwest wing of the rotunda.

The services took place at 11:30 o'clock and consisted of singing and prayer and and address by Rev. Dr. J. William Jones. Tonight Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, preached the baccalaureate sermon in the new auditorium, a large crowd being present. The auditorium is decorated for the commencement.

The balconies are festooned with the university colors—orange and blue—and the portrait of Jefferson, saved from the fire, is so placed as to face the audience. Above this is the flag of the United States.

JEWISH RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR.

The Second Summer Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society.

Philadelphia, June 12.—(Special.)—The prospectus of the second summer assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 10-24, 1898, which has just been issued, makes interesting reading. For an organization which has been in existence but four years, its growth has been phenomenal.

Under the direction of its founder and chancellor, Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, the society has been conducting a series of study circles in Jewish history and literature and in the study of the Bible. So successful have been these circles that today they have a membership of over 1,500 in the United States alone.

Last year the society instituted the first summer assembly ever devoted to purely Jewish topics. According to the unqualified testimony of the press, pulpit and people, much genuine good was accomplished in arousing enthusiasm, in stimulating and educating religious school teachers, and especially in awakening a widespread interest in and for Judaism.

The prospectus of the second summer assembly gives every indication that the results this year will be even more marked. The programme as arranged shows evident care on the part of the projectors to provide instruction through a variety of channels. Popular lectures will be delivered by such well known men as Bishop Vincent, the chancellor of the National Chautauqua Society; Rabbis Gottheil and Schulman, Judges Sulzberger and Rosendale and others.

Spain Has Made No Appeal.

London, June 13.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says there is not a particle of truth in the rumors that Spain has appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph to mediate or that an European congress is contemplated to discuss the ultimate status of the Philippines.

Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Calculi, &c.

Hot Springs vouches for BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Physicians at Hot Springs both use it in their own persons, and prescribe it for others.

Dr. Algernon S. Garrett, *Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:*

"My experience in the use of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is limited to the treatment of **Gout, Rheumatism,** and that hybrid disease, '**Rheumatic Gout**' (so-called), which is in contradistinction to the **Rheumatoid Arthritis of Garrod.**

"I have had *excellent results* from this Water in these affections, **both in my own person and in the treatment of patients for whom I have prescribed it.** Of course, the remedial agent is its contained **Alkalies** and their **solvent properties.** Hence it is a **prophylactic as well as a remedy in Nephritic Colic,** *and forming* **Calculi** *when due to a redundancy of* **Lithic Acid.**"

The late Dr. Wm. F. Carrington, *Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark., Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Surgeon Confederate States Navy, Medical Director Army of Northwestern Virginia.:*

"The **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** Spring No. 2, has signally demonstrated its remedial power in **Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Uric Acid Gravel,** and other maladies dependent upon the **Uric Acid Diathesis.**

"**It not only eliminates from the blood the deleterious agent before it crystallizes, but dissolves it in the form of Calculi, at least to a size that renders its passage along the ureters and urethra comparatively easy.**"

Dr. G. W. Lawrence, *Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:*

"I prescribe **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** with great confidence in **Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism,** and in all diseases of **Uric Acid Diathesis.** When traveling it is my habit to use this water **as a guarantee for getting a pure water.**"

Dr. T. B. Buchanan, *Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:*

"*Send me five cases* **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** Spring No. 2. I have made use of this Water for **Gout in my own person,** *and* prescribed it for patients similarly suffering, with the most decided beneficial results. I take pleasure in advising Gouty patients to these Springs."

Dr. T. J. Reid, *Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:*

"In my experience **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** has proved highly efficacious in **Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Calculous Affections,** and in the **Cachexia of Scrofula. Comparison of these waters with those of other so-called Lithia Springs cannot fail to demonstrate the great superiority of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**"

The late Dr. Thos. P. Atkinson, *formerly President of the Virginia State Medical Society:*

"I have been a frequent visitor at the **Buffalo Lithia Springs,** and also at the celebrated hot water resorts of the country and have observed with professional interests the action of these Waters in many diseased conditions. This observation has satisfied me that in **Gout, Rheumatism and disease generally dependent upon a Uric Acid Diathesis,** a larger percentage of relief is afforded by the **Buffalo Lithia** than by any of the hot waters, and I will add that the best results which I have known from any remedy in these troubles have been from **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

ACTIVITY AT NORFOLK YARD.

Work on War Vessels Progressing Finely—Arrival of Reserves.

Norfolk, Va., June 12.—(Special.)—The work of equipping the vessels at the Norfolk navy yard for the service to which they have been assigned goes forward rapidly. The Illinois naval reserve, 206 strong, from Chicago and Alton, have arrived at the yard and are quartered aboard the receiving ship Franklin. They will go aboard the cruiser Newark, which has been in commission three weeks and is now ready to sail.

The Illinois reserves are a fine looking set of men and are remarkably well drilled, being deficient only in gunnery. Ten of them are expert machinists, a class badly needed in the navy at present.

The detachment of Maryland reserves, under command of Lieutenant Geer, who will form the crew of the gunboat Apache now in the dry dock at the navy yard being put in shape for active service, are anxious for service. Over one hundred men are working on the vessel and it is expected that she will be able to leave the dry dock Monday and the navy yard for Hampton Roads Wednesday, at which time her crew will be on hand. The Apache has her two six-inch gun mounts, shields and other protection and will probably be sent to the capes on scout duty.

The New York will, it is reported on excellent authority, be the flagship of a new flying squadron whose objective point is to be in Spanish waters to watch the movements of the enemy's ships, particularly that Cadiz fleet, and report it promptly to Washington.

The torpedo boat destroyer Yankton has received her war paint and is ready for service. Cadet Frederick Lansing Oliver, a third class man at Annapolis, has been assigned to the Yale. He is the son of a wealthy North Carolina manufacturer and choose service rather than a vacation.

FRENCHMEN ARE EXERCISED.

Mass Meeting Held in St. Louis Declares France Is Friendly to U. S.

St. Louis, June 12.—The French residents of St. Louis held a mass meeting here today for the purpose of counteracting the feeling of antagonism that is growing in this country toward France because of her alleged opposition to the United States and friendship for Spain in the present conflict. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the hostile feelings of Americans toward France were not warranted by facts and protesting against accusations that they believed to be "detrimental to the cordial concord subsisting between the two great republics, dating back for more than a century and which should not be broken or weakened by ill-founded rumors."

A committee was appointed to co-operate with a committee of influential citizens who are requested to invite the people to participate in a demonstration at which eminent orators will endeavor to dispel these sentiments of hostility to France.

Dr. Monk on Sabbath Breaking.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 12.—(Special.)—Dr. Alonzo Monk, pastor of Centenary Methodist church, has begun a crusade against open Sunday saloons. Tonight, he gave notice that he will preach two sermons, in which he will show that saloons in this city are kept open with impunity on Sunday, in violation of law, and that the police officers have knowledge of it. He charges that the police commission is actuated by selfish motives in permitting the saloons to remain open.

Incidentally Dr. Monk paid his respects to Sabbath desecrators in general, declaring that the citizen who habitually disregards the Sabbath is "disloyal and disreputable."

Negro Boy Drowned.

Luther Wright, a negro boy, while bathing in a pond below the city, was drowned this afternoon. The body has not yet been recovered.

WALTER BETT IS AT ST. THOMAS

Englishman Expelled from San Juan in Porto Rico Denies Charges.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., June 12.—Walter Bett, who is said to have been a secretary of Mr. Crawford, the British consul at San Juan de Porto Rico, the latter now acting for the United States, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Bett was accused of communicating information to the United States authorities concerning the mines and fortifications of San Juan and he was therefore ordered to leave Porto Rico.

The Spaniards claim this is a flagrant breach of British neutrality and dangerous for Mr. Crawford, unless it can be proved that the latter was not the employer of Mr. Bett and that the expelled secretary is not answerable for his actions to the British government. Mr. Bett denies having supplied the United States the information referred to. Thirty-one Porto Rican refugees, mostly women, also arrived here yesterday.

The newspapers say that two months of the existing conditions will bring Porto Rico to the verge of starvation. The government of the island has established a few public kitchens for the relief of those who are suffering most.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror is now regarded as being useless owing to the breakdown of her boilers and the lack of means to repair them. She is still at San Juan de Porto Rico with the Alfonso XIII, Isabel I, Ponce de Leon, Concha and Comachat. At least eight were there when the refugees left San Juan.

MOB SHOOTS A NEGRO TO DEATH.

Officer Attempts to Arrest a Drunken Man and Is Hurt.

Natchez, Miss., June 12.—At Oak Ridge, La., a negro got full of liquor and when an officer undertook to arrest him he secured the latter's club and pistol and assaulted him.

A posse was organized and the negro was captured. He was given the alternative of either being hanged or shot.

He choose the latter, whereupon he was told to run, when some forty or fifty shots were fired into his body, resulting in instant death.

ENGLAND WANTS LARGER NAVY.

British Rear Admiral Suggests Thorough Organization Previous to War.

London, June 12.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has issued an appeal to the press for an increase of the navy. He says:

"The war between the United States and Spain has taught us useful lessons. It has taught us the absolute necessity of complete and thorough organization previous to war, instead of trusting to chance. It has taught us the value of a proper supply of cruisers and the ineffectiveness of obsolete guns against the range and accuracy of modern weapons.

"No other nation has a ship on the effective list armed with muzzle loading guns, whereas England has forty-five. Any nation that sent men to fight on blue water or relied on harbor protection on such weapons would certainly get short shrift."

Case of Yellow Fever at Laurel, Miss.

Laurel, Miss., June 12.—News from Ucutta announces that J. M. McNeil, of McHenry, who was quarantined at the residence of his brother, Dr. McNeil, last Friday, is sick with fever. McNeil left McHenry five days ago.

Berlin Paper Makes Denial.

London, June 13.—All the special dispatches from Berlin this morning deny that Germany has any intention of calling a conference as to the Philippines.

President of Argentine Republic.

Buenos Ayres, June 12.—General Roca was today elected president of the Argentine Republic.

Fate of Santiago Is Sealed.

London, June 13.—Rear Admiral Sampson's acquisition of a base for coaling and supplies at Guantanamo is universally recognized as practically sealing the fate of Santiago, although it is believed that the Spanish troops will show a good fight before the city is captured.

THAT BIG FEE TO MAJOR STAHLMAN

It Has Created a Great Sensation in Washington.

CLAY DENOUNCES THE AGENTS

Declares the Church Should Investigate and Take Action at Once.

LOBBYING NOT AT ALL NECESSARY

Every Reason to Believe That There Will Be Church and Congressional Inquiry—Peculiar Position in Which Representatives Are Put.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, June 12.—(Special Staff Correspondence.)—That hundred thousand or more which Major Stahlman has safely stowed away in his inside pocket is furnishing very interesting diversion these days when the censors have taken the life out of the war. For two days last week this fat and juicy fee and the circumstances surrounding it combined to form an overshadowing issue in the senate and a great deal more is going to be heard from it.

It is expressing it mildly to say that the southern senators and representatives who gave their hearty support to the Methodist book concern bill are highly indignant at what they term their unjust and unwarranted treatment at the hands of the people who were engineering the matter. These senators and representatives feel that they have been put in a false and compromising position before the country, and if they can have their way there will be not only an investigation by congress, but by the Methodist Episcopal church, south, as well, and they believe the church authorities should purge themselves of suspicion in the matter by returning to the national treasury the money secured through the bill.

If it is true that Major Stahlman or anybody else was paid a big fee for carrying the bill through congress the church authorities are out just that much money. Lobbying may have been resorted to, but it is certain that no lobbying was necessary to carry this bill through either house. The fact that the beneficiary was—ostensibly at least—a great religious organization was what passed the bill. The claim is doubtless a just one, and this, taken in connection with the fact that the church interested is strong and influential, passed the bill. Its passage was not due to the work of any lobbyists, no matter how faithful their labor or how large their rakeoff.

Senator Clay Talks Out.

Senator Clay expressed the views of himself and his fellow senators on the subject Friday evening when he secured the floor and made a statement about the passage of the bill and the subsequent disclosures. Senator Clay said:

"Mr. President—During the present session of congress there was appropriated $280,000 to pay a claim for damages sustained by the Southern Methodist Publishing House Company, owned and controlled by the Methodist Episcopal church, south. This bill came from the committee on claims, of which I am a member, and I gave it my support, both in the committee room and on the floor of the senate. That this was a just claim I thought then, and have not changed my opinion. I gave the claim a most careful and searching investigation, and the evidence satisfied me beyond a doubt that the claimants had been damaged by the government more than we gave them, and that the government, both in equity and law, was liable for the injury and destruction of claimants' property. Under the evidence the claim received every vote present except one senator.

What the Claim Is.

"The claim arose on account of the late civil war between the states. The Methodist Episcopal church, south, had invested $700,000 in a publishing house in the city of Nashville, Tenn., used to print and distribute religious books and literature among the people. This magnificent plant was seized by the federal government after Nashville had surrendered to the federal authorities and was used by the federal army for nearly two years to do government printing when the people of Nashville had been assured that all citizens would be protected in the use and enjoyment of their property so soon as they submitted and acknowledged the supremacy of the federal laws. They had surrendered, and Nashville, including these claimants, was under the protection of the federal government when their property was seized for government purposes.

"With this assurance of the government that the citizens of Nashville would be protected in the enjoyment and use of their property, the claimants had a right to expect that so long as they were loyal and obedient to the laws there would be no interference in any way with their right to possess, keep and control this publishing house. Notwithstanding this fact, the federal government forcibly seized the entire plant, operated it for nearly two years without paying any rent for it, and injured the property more than half its value. An abundance of evidence of the highest character was furnished, conclusively demonstrating the above statement.

A Matter of Congratulation.

"It was gratifying to me to see both sides of the senate rally to the support of this just measure, and the patriotic sentiments expressed on the floor of the senate by Senators Hoar and Hale and other republican senators were highly appreciated by the people of my state, and were an evidence that the antagonisms growing out of the late civil war had been forgotten and that we were again a happy, united country. It was especially gratifying to me that republican senators had largely contributed to the passage of an act providing for the payment of a just claim going to a southern institution, which claim arose by reason of the conflict between the states in an unfortunate civil war.

Barbee & Smith's Denials.

"I do not desire to discuss further the merits of this claim. It will doubtless be conceded by this senate and the entire country that the government justly owed this money to the claimants. The question to which I wish to direct the remainder of my remarks has reference to the recent disclosures of the large fees paid counsel for services claimed to have been rendered on the passage of this bill, in view of the statements made on the floor of the senate when the measure was under consideration. The senior senator from Tennessee, always scrupulously honest and zealously guarding the interests of the government, telegraphed to Nashville to Barbee & Smith, agents of the book publishing company, asking them what amount of this sum would be paid as lawyers' fees. The telegram was as follows:

"'Washington, March 7, 1898.—Barbee & Smith, Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn.—Telegraph today answer to Senator Pasco's letter to you Saturday as to Stahlman having fee of 40 per cent or any other fee in case of payment of your claim. I would like to hear from you also. In my judgment, if true, it will endanger the bill. WILLIAM B. BATE.'

"In reply to this telegram Messrs. Barbee & Smith wired Senator Bate as follows:

"'Nashville, Tenn., March 7, 1898.—Hon. W. B. Bate, Washington, D. C.—We wired Senator Pasco only this morning as follows: "Statement is untrue, and you are therefore authorized to deny it."
"'BARBEE & SMITH.'

"Now, mark you, Mr. President, Senator Bate wanted to know of Barbee & Smith by his telegram whether or not Mr. Stahlman was to have a fee of 40 per cent or any other fee to be paid out of this claim, and the reply made by Messrs. Barbee & Smith said that the statement was untrue and authorized its denial on the floor of the senate. This reply was a positive and direct statement that neither 40 per cent nor any other fee would be paid in the event of the passage of the bill. In order to substantiate this statement, I took the precaution to ask the agent who was here representing the claim to confirm the telegram, and I was assured most positively that this statement was true, and so stated on the floor of the senate. I had read the telegram to General Bate before making this statement. It now appears there was a contract to pay 35 per cent of this claim to counsel representing it.

Ministers Condemn Methods.

"Both myself and colleague were asked by the Methodist ministers of Georgia to support this bill. They asked us to give it our support because it was a just demand due from the government to the Methodist Episcopal church south. These ministers are men of the highest character and give their life work to the cause of Christianity, and I desire to say, knowing them as I do, that they repudiate and condemn the methods and deception practiced as developed since the passage of this bill. I feel sure that when the facts are fully understood this noble class of men in my state, always laboring for the good of their fellowman, will disapprove and condemn the conduct of the agents of the publishing house company in misleading not only General Bate, but the entire senate.

"I have for more than a quarter of a century been a member of that church which was to be benefited by the passage of this act. I do not hesitate to place the criticism (and severe criticism is deserved) on the agents for their conduct in misleading the senate as has been disclosed by recent publications throughout the country. If these agents had a contract to pay Mr. Stahlman 35 per cent of the recovery and sent a telegram to General Bate denying that he was to receive 40 per cent or any other fee, then a palpable fraud was committed upon the Southern Methodist Episcopal church, and the conduct of the men who apparently are responsible for this fraud should be thoroughly ventilated and exposed.

"The wrong in this case consists in the fact that more than a hundred thousand dollars of this sum appropriated went to pay counsel fees when the senate was assured that not one cent of it would go in this way. I do not believe these facts have ever been made apparent to the ministers representing this Christian denomination.

Places Senators in False Position.

"I believe that when the facts are fully understood the Methodist Episcopal church south will unanimously condemn and repudiate the conduct of these agents in misleading General Bate and the entire senate. Candor compels me to say that the conduct of Messrs. Barbee & Smith, as I see it, is without excuse and has placed in a false position many southern senators, and is a reflection upon the membership and rights of a religious institution that was not cognizant of their conduct, an institution whose ministry, for deep and consecrated piety and unassailable honesty, have the approval and indorsement of the good people of this entire country.

"It has only recently been known that the senate was led to believe that this entire sum was to go for the benefit of the church, when, in fact, more than a third of it was otherwise appropriated. These disclosures will lead to a thorough investigation and, I trust, to the exposure and condemnation of the guilty parties. The Methodist Episcopal church south cannot afford to and will not approve, ratify, or in any way palliate the conduct of the guilty parties. The seantor from Washington does this noble institution a great injustice when he attempts to make its ministry and membership responsible for the conduct of these agents. Let the investigation be had. Let it be searching and thorough, and let no guilty party escape. What we want in both church and state is clean, honest methods, and then we can transmit to our children a pure, just, and good government. I am through, Mr. President."

Mr. Hoar—"Before the senator sits down, I hope he will add to his very proper and just advice and counsel that this Methodist Book Concern ought properly, if the facts be as he is now informed, to return the money to the treasury of the United States. There is no other way in which they can repudiate this transaction. Then it will be for congress hereafter to determine what shall be done with this claim."

Mr. Clay—"I agree with the distinguished senator from Massachusetts."

FIRST PRISONERS OF WAR.

Two Atlantians Make Bold to Step Upon the Grass.

Savannah, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—Two Atlantians were the first prisoners of war at Fort Graham on Tybee island. They were S. H. Hape, railway mail clerk on the Central, and L. W. Austin, deputy clerk of the superior court in Judge Tanner's office. These two, with Bob Arnold and C. L. Poole, of Atlanta, who came down on today's excursion, decided this morning that they would like to look over the new fortifications about which they had heard so much. They moved around the beach in a hack to a point within 200 yards of the fortifications, and then the sign: "Military reservation—no trespassing," somewhat startled Messrs. Arnold and Poole and they wisely remained in the hack, but Messrs. Austin and Hape went there to see the fort and they were not going to be satisfied without getting inside. They did so, much to their regret. Having walked over the fortification, the sentinel being at the farther end, they were first noticed by the civil engineer in charge, who ordered a sergeant to arrest them. In military fashion they were then ordered to the guardhouse. They did not know what fate awaited them, and as Lieutenant Hayden, the officer in charge, was away, there they had to remain prisoners until his return. When Lieutenant Hayden came back, which was some two hours and a half later, the two prisoners were brought before him. They made their explanations, showed their credentials, and after cautioning them not to enter government forts again without permission, he allowed them to go. It is safe to say that they will not again make the attempt.

SOME WORK OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Much Has Been Accomplished Since the Conflict Began.

ALGER GIVES OUT STATEMENT

Many Million Pounds of Rations Have Been Issued.

1,500 SUBMARINE MINES PLACED IN HARBORS

Arsenals Have Been Replenished and Volunteers Supplied with Munitions of War.

Washington, June 12.—Secretary Alger today gave out for publication a statement showing what has been done by the war department up to this moment in preparing the United States army for war. The secretary said this, as a matter of course, omitted the names and details; still it might convey to the American people some idea of the vast work accomplished by the department up to this time in assembling and equipping the mighty army which is now ready to carry out the will of the country in driving Spain from her last foothold in the western hemisphere.

The figures run into vast amounts, for instance the subsistence department showing that it has since May 14th, or in less than a month, loaded twelve solid miles of freight cars with provisions for Uncle Sam's army. This included 105,123,945 rations for the regular and volunteer troops. These weighed 64,360,952 pounds.

The ordnance department worked under peculiar difficulties as the supplies required are not articles of commerce, and it is not easy to induce private manufacturers to keep up their manufacture, involving as it does the installation of new machinery and tools and the education of workmen on special lines. Still the deliveries from the contractors have been steadily increasing, and are now about sufficient to meet demands.

Prior to April 21st, in anticipation of the present emergency, this department has been accumulating small-arm cartridges for some time, and has about 20,000,000 of all kinds on hand. There have been procured many millions more by manufacture and purchase since April 21st, and the manufacture and delivery of small-arm cartridges will soon reach 700,000 per day. There have been issued to the army small arms of all kinds, and the supply is sufficient for anticipated wants.

Armament Is Increased.

Since April 21st the old regular batteries have had their armament increased from four guns and caissons to six guns and caissons. The new regular batteries have been supplied with six guns and caissons.

Sixteen volunteer batteries have been supplied either in whole or in part. The increased outputs from the arsenal and contractors is such that no difficulty is to be expected in supplying all anticipated calls for guns, carriages, caissons and harness for light batteries.

Smokeless powder is now being issued for all field and siege guns, a supply of field and siege ammunition has also been issued and new supplies have been ordered and are being delivered rapidly. The supply of ammunition already ordered for field cannon is considered sufficient for the present time.

Rapid fire guns and an ample supply of ammunition, cartridges and shell shrapnel have been purchased and a portion of them have already been installed at permanent seacoast works.

The transportation branch of the quartermaster's department took advanced precaution to secure steamers to carry the troops to Cuba Up to this date there have been chartered and without hampering the coastwise lines forty-one first-class steamships for transports on the Atlantic coast, four water vessels, one tug, three steam lighters and one steamer for the signal service. In addition extra contracts had been made for supplies of coal and water at points where troops were accumulating. The government has now made most acceptable contracts for coal at New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa, Key West, Savannah and also for coal afloat to follow the transports to Cuba and Porto Rico.

Troops Are Moved.

On May 13th the adjutant general sent to the quartermaster general his first order for the movement of volunteers and the work was quickly passed along to each of its subordinate officers, its execution being reported by wire. In no case has unnecessary delay been reported and the volunteer troops have gone to their destination with promptness and with remarkable freedom from accident or delay. The regular troops were assembled with the most satisfactory dispatch and without accident through the chief quartermasters of the army department.

A suitable outfit has been provided through orders of the secretary of war to be used by the surgeon general as a hospital train. This train will consist of ten tourist sleepers, a kitchen and two dynamite cars, a combined passenger and baggage car. It will be furnished by the medical department, placed in charge of its trained nurse and kept definitely at Tampa.

Altogether the troops transported, regular and volunteers, were twelve regular infantry, thirty-four regiments or battalions, or troops of cavalry and thirty regiments of artillery. Some of the things purchased by the quartermaster's department out of the very long lists were 8,881 cavalry horses, 12,802 draft mules, 2,109 pack mules, 1,500 small horses, 4,509 wagons, 425 ambulances, 17,052 single harness, 1,050 artillery horses, 106,632 blankets and 123,128 blouses.

The engineer corps was engaged in the construction of a large number of permanent batteries, the erection of temporary batteries at defenseless places, the overhauling of old armament at existing works, the purchase of submarine mines and searchlights, the maintenance of mine fields, the purchase of siege materials, pontoon materials, tools and instruments. In addition to the works already completed upon the declaration of war work was ordered and is in progress upon twenty-one batteries, working with double shifts of men at many places.

Four hundred miles of cable have been delivered and about 1,500 submarine mines placed in harbors.

It will readily be perceived from the above statement, says Secretary Alger, which after all is only a portion of the work that has been done to put the army in condition for war, that the general public has had a very inadequate idea of the enormity of the undertaking thrown on the war department for execution in the very brief space of time that has elapsed since the declaration of war.

Death of Dr. Reid.

Thomasville, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—Dr. J. R. Reid, who was a leading physician in this city for a great many years, but who has been in retirement for several years past on account of old age and ill health, died this morning. He leaves a wife and a large family of children and grandchildren, among the former being J. W. Reid and Mesdames Dr. J. T. Culpepper and W. H. Brandon, of this city.

PORTRAIT AGENT ARRESTED IN MACON

He Is Subjected to Some Very Grave Charges,

FOR WHICH HE MUST ANSWER

He Seems To Have Been a Smooth Citizen.

OIL INSPECTORSHIPS ARE IN DEMAND

The New Commissioner of Agriculture Is Experiencing the Tortures of Success—News from Macon.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—A few days ago Mr. Jesse O. Tankard telegraphed from Atlanta to the police authorities of Macon requesting the arrest here of W. A. Patterson, a well-known young white man, and on yesterday Patterson was arrested by Policeman Golden and locked up in the barracks. Tankard was notified of Patterson's arrest, and he arrived in Macon last night from Atlanta. Tankard is general manager in this state for the Chicago Portrait Company, and Patterson is a subagent working under Tankard. Tankard claims that Patterson has delivered goods and not accounted for the money. He also claims that Patterson has obtained from the postoffice bills of lading for goods that came in a letter addressed to another person, and has delivered the goods, collected the money and not reported the same. When Tankard reached Macon last night he consulted United States court officials, and a warrant was issued for Patterson charging him with obtaining mail from the postoffice intended for another, and without authority. Patterson was today delivered to Deputy United States Marshal Vigol and carried to jail. Patterson says he has been guilty of no offense, and that the Chicago Portrait Company owes him commissions in excess of anything he is possibly due the company. Tankard places no confidence in Patterson, and Patterson expressed great surprise that Tankard should have had him arrested. Soon after Patterson was arrested yesterday he turned over $18 to Mr. Anderson, another agent of the company, to give to Tankard as funds belonging to the company.

Patterson has been operating lately chiefly at places on the Macon and Northern railroad between Macon and Athens. He has been in several little troubles, but has always managed to come clear. He is intelligent, a smooth talker, and fairly good looking. A short time ago a pretty young lady called at the office of the chief of police of Macon and requested him to locate Patterson and have him arrested. She said they had been friends, and he borrowed her watch one day and then pawned or sold it. The young lady is now out of the city, but Patterson says he saw her a few days ago in a neighboring town and made the matter satisfactory to her. Patterson expresses himself as confident that he will come clear of the present charge.

For Oil Inspector.

The indications are there will be a number of persons to apply to Hon. O. B. Stevens, when he becomes commissioner of agriculture, for the position of oil inspector at Macon, an office which pays about $1,200 per annum. A peculiar condition of affairs, however, exist in Bibb which simplifies somewhat the situation for Commissioner Stevens. As the people of Bibb were not allowed by the county executive committee to vote direct for commissioner in the primary election on June 6th, but few people had opportunity in any way to show or express their preference for Stevens, and with the exception of a very few men Mr. Stevens does not know who was for him or against him. Therefore no great number can arise and boast of what they did for Stevens in Bibb. The term of the present oil inspector does not expire until about next March. Candidates, however, are already appearing and seeking indorsement.

Benefit for School Library.

On next Tuesday evening the normal class of Alexander free school will give an entertainment at Gresham High school building for the benefit of the school library. "The Courtship of Miles Standish" will be rendered. Following is the programme:

PART I.

Selection—High school orchestra.
Scenes from Hiawatha, by first, second, third and fourth classes of Alexander school.
Principal characters:
Nakomis—Mary West Craig.
Hiawatha—Harry Menezes.
Minnehaha—Sarah Burdick.
Chibiabos—Clifford Cunningham.
Kwasind—Joseph Hoge.
Pau Puk Keewis—Claud Shelverton.
Indian Chief—Edwin Davis.
Priest—Henry Whitehead.
Iagoo—Earl Moore.
Mondamin—Sydney Fried.
Arrow Maker—Leighton Dure.
Selection by the high school orchestra.

PART II.

"Courtship of Miles Standish." Principal characters:
John Alden—Reinald Reynolds.
Miles Standish—Elihu McLean.
Priscilla—Gertrude Watchel.
Elder of Plymouth—John Smith.
Messenger—Leon Forest Stiles.
Indian—Clifford O'Hara.
Attendants and members of council, sixth class, Alexander school.
"Columbia."

"SANDY JIM'S" ADVENTURE.

A Famous Hunter of Deer and Wild Turkeys.

Waycross, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—A citizen of Irwin county, Mr. James Fletcher, better known as "Sandy Jim," to distinguish him from a cousin of the same name, has a collection that, in these late days of the nineteenth century is a unique one. It is about 300 sets of deer antlers, that at one time were arranged in rows under the piazza shed of his residence, one tier above another. The best of it is Mr. Fletcher remembers the history of each pair of antlers, and can tell just where the deer was killed and all the attending circumstances. And the histories are well worth hearing, being rich enough in adventure to fill a volume of ordinary size

But one of his most memorable adventures is not connected with the deer antlers. Mr. Fletcher built a turkey-pen down near the edge of the river swamp, and going to it one day was overjoyed to find eight fine, fat, wild turkeys entrapped therein. In his haste to secure them, he decided to crawl through into the pen and catch and kill them. But when he got inside, he would have given half his worth to be out again. Did you ever try to handle a live, wild turkey? He is a warm member. And all eight of these were warm members, and as Mr. Fletcher worked they rapidly became warmer. At last, after making the most desperate fight of his life, he came out victorious and the turkeys were all slain, but when Mr. Fletcher slowly and painfully crawled out of that slaghter pen he was not as handsome as he once was, but he knew more. And the scars of the conflict he bears until today.

In South Georgia College.

Thomasville, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—Rev. Mr. Carson, of Liberty county, preached the commencement sermon of the South Georgia college, in this city, today to a crowded audience. The sermon is spoken of with praise by those who heard it.

Forecast for Today.

South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama—Fair in southern portions, probably showers in northern portions; light variable southerly winds.

ATHENS IS GAY WITH VISITORS

The Commencement Season Is Now in Full Blast.

TRUSTEES GATHERING IN FORCE

Their Work This Year Will Be Unusually Important.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY UNDER REVIEW

The Chancellorship Will Be Especially Looked Into—Rev. B. F. Riley Delivers Baccalaureate Sermon.

Athens, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The board of trustees will have a larger attendance tomorrow than it has had up to the present time. Mayor P. M. Meldrim arrived today from Savannah, and Judge W. H. Fish arrives tomorrow. Several members have been telegraphed to come, and Tuesday will witness the attendance of a full board.

In addition to the settlement of the chancellorship question and the professorship of agriculture, several other places on the faculty are to be filled.

A successor to Professor A. H. Patterson as adjunct professor of physics is to be chosen, since Professor Patterson has been elevated to the position formerly held by Professor Charbonier. An adjunct professor of Latin and Greek is to be chosen also.

Hugh Dorsey Speaks Tomorrow.

A great deal of interest is being manifested in the literary address to be delivered at the university chapel tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock by Mr. Hugh M. Dorsey, of Atlanta. Mr. Dorsey is one of the most brilliant young orators in the state, and his oration will be a gem of eloquence.

The members of the class of '88 will begin to arrive tomorrow in order to be present at the reunion Tuesday night. Among those who have thus far signified their intention of being present are: Messrs. N. R. Broyles, L. L. Knight and Victor L. Smith, of Atlanta; T. F. Cunningham, of Savannah; W. H. Quarterman, of Winder; J. B. H. Day, of Social Circle; John D. Little, of Columbus; L. M. Brand, of Lawrenceville, and Q. L. Williford, of Madison.

An elegant banquet will be spread Tuesday night.

The Baccalaureate Sermon.

The university chapel was crowded to overflowing this morning, and the annual religious exercises were full of interest. The music was soul-inspiring.

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Dr. B. F. Riley, professor of English in the University of Georgia, and was a splendid effort.

Dr. Riley announced as his text, Hebrews, xi, 24-26: "By faith Moses when he was come to years refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter, choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season, esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt, for he had respect unto the recompense of the reward."

The sermon was as follows:

The Bible is largely biographical. The lives of men and women, their characters and their careers, their struggles and their triumphs, their sufferings and their deliverances, make up, in large measure, the stock of the contents of the sacred book. In it truth and falsehood, and vice and virtue are incarnated in the lives of men of like passions with ourselves.

By no other means than this could the sacred word appeal so directly and emphatically to human motive through the channels of sympathy; by no other means could it touch the arteries of human action by the force of example. As Emerson aptly puts it: "Men never behold a principle until it becomes a part of an individual." Of a truth men are mystically united. A mystic band of brotherhood makes all men one. "World-wide apart and yet akin, as showing that the human heart beats on forever as of old."

Standing out in conspicuous grandeur upon the radiant pages of Revelation is the character of Moses. Born amidst conditions the most unfavorable, the child of a Hebrew slave, he was hidden away among the rushes of the Nile in order that he might escape the murderous edict of the Egyptian king. Falling into the hands of a wealthy princess, his infantile attractions won for him a home in the imperial palace. Reared in a manner becoming a prince, he was learned in all the wisdom of the Egytians and was mighty in words and deeds. This wisdom must have included much that was lofty and attractive, since the wisetst of the Greeks—Lycurgis, Solon, Thales, Pythogoras, Democritus, Plato and others—borrowed from the wisdom of the Egyptian many of their principles in politics, geometry, astronomy and physics. It included also moral and even medical precepts, to which, as the subsequent history of Moses showed, he owed not a little. The assumption is by no means a violent one that, while Moses was the pampered pet of fortune amidst the splendors of Egyptian royalty, he never forgot his suffering kinsmen who labored beneath the whip of the taskmaster. Nor is the supposition far-fetched, that a man of such sterling elements of character and of such loyal devotion to right, would forget the obscure home where dwelt his enslaved mother, but that he would ever maintain the sacred ties that bound him to that humble abode.

When he reached manhood's perfect mold the sympathy of Moses would naturally lead him to the entertainment of a profound interest in the welfare of his enslaved brethren. The time came when there was imposed upon him the duty of determining whether he would continue in his allegiance to the Egyptian crown or else cast his lot with the degraded children of Jacob. The proposals were the poles asunder, but he boldly repudiated the offer of royalty and espoused the cause of enthralled Israel.

Let us see.

First, what were the determining motives in the choice of Moses? Reaching that parting of the ways where every worthy man stands with trembling feet, Moses cannot delay reaching a decision, and such a decision as embodies the germ of destiny. He stands in the open doorway of life. He must decide, as all of us must, for God and conscience or against them.

But as men never act but from motive, so Moses was prompted to his decisive choice by a number of considerations. First of all, we may easily discover his high sense of patriotism. These down-trodden slaves, toiling amidst the brick kilns were his people. Degraded though they were and brutally beaten, they were, nevertheless, the children of Abraham. Their debased condition did not alter this fact. When Moses gazed upon this helpless people who were his people, his proud blood boiled with indignation at the wrongs which they were enduring. Only a nature dead to the last spark of nobleness could have reconciled itself to look on their sufferings and yet continue to eat bread at the king's table and retain favor at the court of the oppressor.

This consideration was strongly re-enforced by his keen sense of humanity which responds always to the cry of suffering. He revolted from that which is selfish and cruel. This noble virtue was fanned into a flame when he compared his condition with that of his afflicted kindred. To have felt otherwise, to have acted otherwise, would have resolved him into the impersonation of selfishness. Interest in the wrongs of others gave him zeal and courage to play the part of a man and a hero in the emancipation of his enslaved people. And then loyalty to the religion of his father's was the straight impulse that lay back of his conduct. In this the current was overwhelmingly against him. There is no surer test of genuine manhood than the readiness to be pronounced upon religious conviction. It is that sentiment which takes hold upon the deepest principles of our beings and to fill in courage and conviction at this point—to renounce the religion of one's fathers in response to popular clamor or to fashionable sentiment, or to prevailing custom is to dwarf all that is noblest, and to subordinate that which is loftiest to that which is meanest. Slaves though these people were, driven beneath the whip of the taskmaster from early morn to dewey eve, they were still the people of God. They were the representatives of a great race. Their destiny was buttressed upon an impregnable promise made to the immortal founder of the Hebrew nation and was seated with a covenant and governed by a law that could not be repealed or abrogated so long as the throne of God should endure. God had uttered it and that was sufficient.

Nothing could have been more unpopular under such a stress of circumstances than a declaration of allegiance to the only one living God. Every consideration of temporal reason rose like a frowning bulwark before the young men in this, the sublimest moment of his life. Every suggestion of policy and expediency stood before him like a wall of stone. To human short-sightedness it was the essence of folly to make such a choice.

But mysterious as the existing condition of Israel was, there was a future to this present background of darkness, and upon this distant prospect the young Hebrew fixed his eyes and heart. Nerved to action by a compact which bore upon it the signet of high heaven he pierced the future with the eye of faith, and was emboldened by the animating visions of the distant periods of time. To him the things that were seen were merely temporal—it is the unseen that is eternal. Sweat-covered and down-trodden as the Hebrew bondsmen were as they toiled in the brickfields, they were, to the young man clad in the purple of the court, none the less the chosen of God.

Then far beyond the future blessedness of the Hebrew nation, far beyond the promise of earthly greatness and glory, far beyond the solution of the intricate problems of the redemption of an enslaved and prostrate race, far out and beyond the cycles of time, his faith reached and fixed its grip upon the promises of the everlasting Jehovah. All the profounder and sublimer elements of his being overtopped the trifling consideration of present sense, and he felt that with conscience unshackled and in the full exercise of soul-liberty, he could be freer as a despised Hebrew than he could be even as the crowned sovereign of Egypt.

The mainspring of his conduct lay in principle, which to him was the path of the highest expediency. To him princely honor was as a gew-gaw compared with the full exercise of that god-given right—liberty of conscience. He therefore chose to suffer affliction with the people of God rather than enjoy the pleasures.

Then consider, in the next place, the price of such a decision.

It involved the renunciation of the only power. He forfeited every seeming hope of earthly greatness. Never was a young man confronted by more inspiring prospects of temporal glory. He stood on the very steps of the Egyptian throne. There were the luxuries, the culture, and the enjoyment of the court—dainty fare and royal banquets, and the charms of music, painting and statuary—the sports and hunting parties, fishing and fowling, the chase of the lion and the antelope—soft divans and luxurious couches, golden chains of royalty and sumptuous apparel, chariots of splendor and gaily-caparisoned steeds, and all the outward signs which mark off those on whom society smiles and frowns, from the crowd of those who are esteemed of small account.

And then there was no small plausibility in the argument derived from the sense of gratitude. Was not Moses indebted to the royal household of Egypt for all that he was? Had he not been equipped at the public expense to take the foremost place in the world? Who of us that would not have yielded to such seductive agencies?

But set over against these were conscience, personal honor, loyalty, patriotism and that keen longing for the higher and nobler life, that consciousness of right which is an essential part of all great nations and which makes itself felt in crises with an irresistible force. Moses had reached his maturity; he had come to years and he must decide once and forever. He did decide. "He refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter, choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of son for a season." Each soul as it wakes to the consciousness of responsibility must choose between the pleasures of sin and the reproach of Christ. To scorn delights and live laborious days is the instinctive resolve of every strong and noble character.

Third, the vindication of the wisdom of the choice. No brighter chapter in the history of providence is afforded than in the career of Moses. The outworking of a great divine principle may be through mysterious depths and stretch through ages, now dark, now doubtful, and again bright, but in its final issue God vindicates Himself.

It comes to pass, therefore, that the young man of apparently reckless choice, the fugitive from the wrath of an oriental king, the keeper of the flocks of Jethro, is the most pre-eminent personage save Christ Himself in the annals of the ages.

Through Him the great and beautiful doctrine of our God is unfolded from the very genesis of creation; it is incorporated into His national legislation; it is defended with rigorous enactments, and is slowly communicated to the world. At one day it is difficult really to understand the service rendered to the human race by the mighty soul of Moses and that 1,000 years before Anaxagoras was born. His name is plowed into the history of the world. Almost 4,000 years have rolled between the period in which Moses lived and this. Looking along the file of centuries, will any one dare say that the choice was not one of eminent wisdom?

The young Israelite who chose the course of right in the darkest days of adversity has been honored above all other men. Of him it is said that he was one of the hosts of heaven, one of the two chosen ambassadors of God to meet Christ in the transfiguration and to share in the ineffable glory of that occasion. He was heaven's great diplomat as the representative of the law. As the great law-giver of Israel, the statutes which he enacted underlie the loftiest codes of civilized jurisprudence known to the world today.

Was it not a wise choice? Let the past answer. Where now are the prestige of glory of the Pharaohs? Where the bewildering grandeur of the court and dynasty of Egypt? Where now are the luxury, the magnificence and the power of Thebes and Memphis? The pyramids and tombs of the Pharaohs encumber the earth in their dry and speechless aspect, telling of kings long dead, long forgotten, but the glory of Moses as the man of God abides still.

The admonition that sounds along the aisles of forty centuries and reaches us upon the confines of the expiring nineteenth century of the Christian era is "Live for thy country and thy God."

Blandishments abound today as they did in the days of Moses. Every age has its peculiar temptations. So far from this present age being an exception to this principle, it perhaps has more peculiarly trying and plausible enticements than any that have preceded.

All that a temporizing policy and a passing inducement may offer is as a floating bubble in its rainbow beauty. We grasp it, and at last it is only a cold, damp drop of disappointment. The germ of real worth is in character. A reputation not founded upon character is as unstable as the house built upon the treacherous sand. The axis of character is not mental, but moral. The ultimate worth of a man is the keenness and vigor of his moral and spiritual intuitions.

What tremendous responsibility turned upon the single decision of Moses! How different might have been the current of the world's history had he decided differently! How deeply you may affect the race by a single decision, none of ou can know.

I stand here in this appointed place today and in the presence of this cultured assemblage to preach the same old truth that has fertilized with its richness the ages past. I declare the single truth that all genuine greatness is founded on goodness. It may not seem so for the moment. This is not the doctrine of sordid sense, nor is it the promise of the vanishing present. It is a principle that works its way out along the tortuous windings of the future until it reaches its ultimate issue in a full-orbed vindication.

"Speak, History, who are Life's victors?
Unroll the long annals and say,
Are they those whom the world call the victors who won the success of a day?
The martyrs or heroes? The Spartans who fell at Thermopylae's tryst?
Or the Persians and Xerxes? His judges or Socrates? Pilate or Christ?"

Happy above estimate is that man who recognizes that fact. The man of faith is alone the successful man. God is over all and back of all in the world's forces. He who realizes this has a basis of confidence in any emergency, that he who questions it cannot possess.

If we would rally, solidly succeed, religion must be the foundation. So far God is at the root of all true nobility of mind or practice. To be generous, amusing, quick, intelligent weigh little, if the niche in the heart, for God, be empty. Amiability and pure morals are, of course, so much religion in themselves, but without frank loyalty to God, in addition, they are only the virtues of heathenism, not of Christianity. Vague reverence and natural worship show a susceptibility for a more definite faith and homage, but are imperfect, if either be wanting. It is not enough to be a Scipio or a Marcus Aurelius; what is needed is to be a Christian, a man of God, who by faith lays hold upon duty for its own sake, who like the great lawgiver of Israel is not ashamed to choose the Lord for his God, and to announce his allegiance to the King of kings and Lord of Lords though his path lead through temporary darkness and humiliation; who like Moses will remain the steadfast servant of God to the end of life, and like him, too, lay his gray hairs on the same altar where he had consecrated the dew of life's morning in a willing sacrifice.

The well-known caterer, Mr. R. G. Thompson, has opened a modern, novel Cafe, on top floor "Farlinger Apartment Building." His rooms are the most beautifully situated in the city. This Cafe will be a great convenience to families of Peachtree street and vicinity. The building is new with a modern electric elevator. Now open for guests.

Use Ceylonia for Iced Tea
50 CENTS A POUND.
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ICED TEA BLEND
6-13—1st

WOULD LIKE TO HAVE PRIMARY

Suggestion That Does Not Interfere with Rotation System.

Newnan, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The contest for the senatorship in the thirty-sixth, which was decided by Meriwether county on last Monday in favor of Hon. J. R. Terrell, was a matter of importance, and excited the interest of the whole district. It is safe to say that the convention which meets here on June 15th will be a harmonious affair, and no other name will be presented. A strong sentiment developed, in this county at least, during the campaign that the nomination for senator should be had in accordance with the now established rule of the state democracy of holding general primaries in the several counties on the same day, and giving every voter of the district a chance to express his choice. This would in nowise have any effect on the rotation system. This district is composed of four counties, and the senator represents them all; yet it is possible that the choice of one county may be a man selected by a local faction whose views are at variance with three-fourths of the district. Hon. J. R. Terrell's democracy is acceptable to the people of this county, and they will give him the usual large majority. But while the good people of Meriwether were selecting our next representative in the state senate, the people of Coweta were as voteless and voiceless as the wooden man in Joe Yellowvitz's store while the talkative proprietor was selling a suit of clothes from its back.

We have not at hand any official information from Campbell and Douglas, but we suppose they were swearing in the same kind of a box. Two years hence it will be Coweta's time to furnish the senator, and it is the prevailing opinion that the other countes should have a voice in saying which one of Coweta's ctizens shall represent them.

Another fact that is beginning to gain the attention of the people is that there should be a reapportionment of the counties to the districts. Several are composed of three small counties. There are only four districts in the state composed of more than three counties—the fourteenth, the twenty-seventh, which has five counties; the twenty-ninth, and the thirty-sixth, composed of the two large counties of Coweta and Meriwether, and Campbell and Douglas. In proportion to their voting strength, Meriwether and Coweta do not have representatives in the senate as often as they should have.

Fires in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—Fire today destroyed eight tenement houses, a small storehouse on Ninth street, the property of Mr. O. V. Boatwright. The houses were worth about $2,000, and were insured with companies represented by the John Blackmar Company. Another fire occurred in the same neighborhood this afternoon, a small jug factory, the property of Mr. Homer Howard, being destroyed. The factory was worth only $200 or $300. It is supposed to have caught from sparks from the other fire.

Commencement at Monticello.

Monticello, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—Hon. W. C. Beeks delivered the literary address at the closing exercise of the Monticello academy on Wednesday morning. The subject of the discourse was a quotation from the "Bard of Avon." "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, some have greatness thrust upon them."

Death of Mrs. Harris.

Columbus, Ga., June 11.—(Special.)—Mr. J. F. Harris, the mother of Mr. Perry Harris, died suddenly at his home on Rose Hill at an early hour this morning, after a very short illness.

Hotel St. Simons Opens.

Brunswick, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—Hotel St. Simons opens Tuesday, the 14th, under a new management.

Pitts' Carminative
Aids Digestion,
Regulates the Bowels,
Cures Cholera Infantum,
Cholera Morbus,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Teething Children,
And all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is pleasant to the taste and
NEVER FAILS
to give satisfaction.
A Few Doses will Demonstrate its Superlative Virtues.

The Constitution.

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W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

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ATLANTA, GA., June 13, 1898.

The Democrats Receive Advice.

The Springfield Republican, which is in the habit of giving to the interests of the democratic party the same watchful and patient care that the house cat gives to an inhabited rat hole, advises the leaders to put the silver question on the shelf and substitute for it a policy of opposition to "imperialism."

To begin with, we are sorry to see our Springfield contemporary, which is edited with so much sound sense, dallying with and displaying a word which is utterly without meaning on these shores and which cannot be applied to any American policy. This country is not an empire, but a republic, and consequently the term "imperialism" cannot describe any purpose of any party to add to our territorial possessions.

As to the policy the democratic party will pursue in regard to the Philippines and Porto Rico, it is impossible to say what it will be. That depends on circumstances and contingencies that have not yet arisen, and on the wishes and desires of a majority of the democratic voters. We know what the traditional policy of the party is. It is responsible for the acquisition of Florida, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and California. On the other hand, the republican party is responsible for the acquisition of Alaska and the Aleutian islands.

The Republican quotes a statement from the Washington correspondent of The Baltimore Sun to the effect that the democratic leaders have concluded to oppose the annexation of Hawaii. This is to be taken with a grain of salt, for some of the democratic leaders, one of them grown old in the service of his party, are warmly in favor of annexation. The Republican doubtless knows that the annexation, no matter what party accomplished it, would be the realization of a democratic dream—a fulfillment of a democratic prophecy.

We are not prepared to say what the democratic policy will be with respect to the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines; but we know that it will be shaped not by considerations of what is best for the party, but by a desire to promote that which is best for the country. Democrats cannot drift with the tide; they are not opportunists. No doubt they would be able to outline a policy which would bring them numbers of recruits in the east; but they cannot depart from the principles and traditions of their faith.

And so far as The Republican and the eastern newspapers are concerned, it makes no difference what position the democratic party takes on this or any other question. We may seize upon and make our all the current rot about "imperialism," and howl ourselves hoarse against the acquisition of the isles of the sea; but the moment the republican leaders crack their whips and send word down the line that the party is for retaining the territory we have captured—or that the party is opposed to it—there will be a wonderful simmering down. And if there is any doubt or hesitation, the great war slogan "Stand by the president!" will resound, and The Republican and its contemporaries will tumble into the procession.

There is no objection to that, of course. What we object to is the apparent desire of newspapers of republican proclivities to furnish the democratic party with a patchwork policy made out of their momentary whims. All this talk about "imperialism" is too absurd for serious consideration. If editors had nothing else to do but to create bogies to please or alarm their readers, we could understand their motives in sounding the alarm about "imperialism," and fathom their purpose in creating imaginary standing armies in the isles of the sea, and in making the air thick with rumors of corruption in offices that are not yet dreamed of.

At last accounts, Manila had not been captured, nor any town of the Philippine group save the hamlet of Cavite, and yet our esteemed contemporaries are deploring the standing army to be kept there and the official corruption that must inevitably take place in our territorial possessions. Though it will be time enough to discuss these questions when a treaty of peace is drawn up and signed between Spain and the United States, large space is given to them by many able editors. Warnings grave enough to be ironical are delivered against "departing from our traditional policy," and we are solemnly asked to aid in "preserving the edifice which the fathers of democracy builded." It is as good as a play.

But, what is most singular, there is very little said against the annexation of Hawaii, which is now proceeding very rapidly to its culmination. We hear of "imperialism of the Philippine sort," but nothing of "imperialism" of the Hawaiian sort. It is only "to be hoped that the democratic party will oppose" this annexation.

A fact that seems to be ignored by all save a few is that the Philippines constitute a problem that is somewhat new to our experience. It is true we have gone on acquiring territory wherever we could lay peaceable or warlike hands on it, both at home and in the Pacific; but there are features about the Philippine question that are essentially new to our experience. When the time arrives, these things will have to be discussed, and then the people will settle the whole problem and settle it rightly.

The Vesuvius.

The great things that were expected from the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius seem to have dwindled down until now even speculation is exhausted. It was thought (and even suggested) that when war began the Vesuvius would steam in front of Morro castle, pitch a cask of dynamite behind its walls, and thus end the war before it began. But nothing like this has happened.

At last accounts the Vesuvius was somewhere between Key West and Santiago, the main object of her various vicissitudes being to keep her out of range of the enemy's guns. While the experiments at Port Royal and elsewhere showed that the dynamite charges can be handled and fired successfully from the pneumatic gun, another question has arisen. What would happen if a projectile from a gun of the enemy should go crashing through her dynamite magazine? It is hinted that if this should occur there wouldn't be enough left of the Vesuvius to fill a tin can.

When you come to think about the matter it is curious that this view of the case never occurred to anybody before. When the vessel was proposed, the suggestion was never advanced, and her construction and completion failed to bring it up; but now, when she could be used to some purpose, it is found that if she doesn't keep out of range of everything and everybody, she's likely to be scattered to the four winds. Therefore, exuent all dynamite cruisers from the stage of war!

The Year's Corn Exports.

Statistics recently sent out from Washington show that the exports of corn from the United States will closely approximate, if they do not exceed, 200,000,000 bushels for the fiscal year ending June 31, 1898.

On account of the shortage of foreign grain crops this year attention has been directed with increased interest to the food properties of corn with the result that high water mark has been reached in the exports of this staple product this year. Up to the end of April, including only ten months of the year, the exports of corn aggregated not less than 166,492,660 bushels, or considerably more than for the corresponding months of any preceding year.

To note the steady growth which recent years have brought about in the exports of corn from this country, we cite the following data. In 1891, the exports aggregated 32,041,529 bushels; in 1892, 76,602,285 bushels; in 1893, 47,121,804 bushels; in 1894, 66,489,529 bushels; in 1895, 28,585,405 bushels; in 1896, 101,100,345 bushels, and in 1897, 178,817,407 bushels. The largest purchaser of corn in this market in recent years has been Great Britain. For the present year Great Britain has purchased not less than 68,066,775 bushels.

Our southern farmers ought to experience some of the profits arising from the increased amount of business which the foregoing figures indicate. The exports of corn this year are expected to bring into the country $70,000,000.

The Birthday of the Flag.

June 14th marks the birthday of the American flag. In many parts of the United States appropriate exercises will be held in honor of this anniversary occasion.

One hundred and twenty-one years have elapsed since the formal adoption of the stars and stripes, the exact date of this picturesque and interesting event being June 14, 1777. Up to that time various emblems had been used, but without satisfaction. With the adoption of the stars and stripes it was decided to make them each thirteen in number in order to correspond with the thirteen states. Later on it was decided with the admission of each new state to increase both the stars and the stripes in number, but this soon gave promise of destroying the beauty of the flag, and accordingly in 1818 it was decided to fix the number of stripes permanently at thirteen, representing the original colonies, and to make the stars alone variable.

Since the birthday of the nation's flag thirty-two states have been added to the union, showing within the time which has elapsed vast progress has been wrought. Under the circumstances which surround the country at the present time, it is safe to predict that the observance of flag day this year will be characterized by unusual interest.

Captain Hart's Release.

The release from prison of Captain John D. Hart, of Philadelphia, is peculiarly gratifying to every one familiar with the circumstances under which this zealous but ill-advised champion of Cuban freedom incurred the penalty of violated law last spring.

Deeply interested in the efforts of the worn-out insurgents to rid themselves of Spain's yoke, Captain Hart made up his mind to aid them to the full extent of his individual abilities, regardless of the fact that in so doing he would trample upon the statutes of the United States government, which was then at peace with Spain. Accordingly, at his own expense, he fitted up the steamship Laurada, supplied it with arms and ammunition for the insurgents and manned it with eighteen sailors. On being subsequently indicted and tried for this offense he was found guilty, and sentenced to pay $500 in addition to serving two years in prison.

While the conviction of Captain Hart was undoubtedly legal, it only served to ennoble him in the eyes of the American people who sympathized with the Cubans in their brave struggle for independence, and who gloried in the brilliant dash of Captain Hart in seeking to aid them at such fearful risk. Unable to resist the harsh action of the court, the defendant submitted with graceful resignation to the bitter ordeal of imprisonment, feeling assured that while he had technically violated the statutes of the country he had acted in obedience to impulses which were peculiarly American, and that no humiliation could properly attach to the brand of guilt under such circumstances. Efforts on the part of his friends to procure his pardon prior to the opening of war between Spain and this country several weeks ago failed utterly; but immediately upon the formal declaration of hostilities steps were once more taken to bring about this desired result. In suing for executive clemency, it was urged that Captain Hart ought not to be kept in prison for doing in advance what every American citizen had acquired the privilege to do later, and that since treaty relations had been suspended, it was only just to the spirit of liberty which animated Captain Hart to release him from prison. Attorney General Griggs, with affected Roman severity, at first refused to recommend clemency on the ground that Captain Hart had been legally convicted for violating what was then the law of the land, and that justice required that he should continue to suffer; but finally the pressure brought to bear upon him from all sides became so heavy that he was forced to relent. Seventy-six United States senators signed the petition asking for Captain Hart's release. In order to avoid reflecting upon the court which pronounced sentence upon him and also in order to avoid embarrassing justice by establishing a bad precedent, Attorney General Griggs couched his recommendation in this language: "Cpatain Hart has now been in prison about three months. He was subjected to most able and vigorous prosecution at the hands of the department of justice, entailing upon him much expense and distress of mind. He has been severely punished by the term of imprisonment already suffered. Many citizens are sympathetically interested in his release, including seventy-six senators of the United States. In my opinion, the punishment already undergone by Captain Hart is adequate under the circumstances, and no harm can come to the administration of justice through his release. His offense is not to be regarded as justified or condoned. His pardon at this time will imply merely that he has been adequately punished." On the basis of this recommendation President McKinley has already acted in the matter, and Captain Hart is today free once more.

On account of his intimate acquaintance with Cuban waters, it is likely that Captain Hart will be called into service in the contemplated invasion of the island. He has announced his willingness to accept any commission assigned to him. Captain Hart's filibustering expedition followed by his subsequent imprisonment and release constitutes one of the most interesting episodes of the present war.

The present war would be greatly simplified if Admiral Sampson would allow a cargo of Florida cucumbers to run the Havana blockade.

The influence of The Constitution is shown in the fact that our invitation to Uncle Rain yesterday morning was promptly followed by the appearance of the Misses Showers, who would be more popular just now if they were not so shy.

It appears that Boston wants somebody else to defend it.

The Washington Post very naturally wants to know why the house democrats have got around to the Grover Cleveland position on the Hawaiian question? The inquiry is a very timely one.

We need several new territories in order to supply Ohio men with offices.

"Hoist the Flag!"

From The Buffalo Express.

"Hoist the flag!" shouts The Atlanta Constitution. "This is the time for Atlanta to wrap herself up from head to foot in the folds of the stars and stripes. With her volunteer soldiers at the front ready to engage at any moment in sanguinary grapple with the foreign enemy, she cannot be too lavish in her demonstrations of devotion to the flag. Merely to feel the sentiment of patriotism is not enough, she should exhibit what she feels." There's the right ring. In the north it would be difficult to find any more enthusiastic patriotism, and the advice tendered to the citizens of Atlanta is good everywhere in this broad land—including Buffalo. Fling out the flags. Let us show what we feel.

Patriotic and Poetic.

From The Meriwether Vindicator.

From the blue-caped mountains of north Georgia to the everglades of Florida, from the shining Chattahoochee to where the Atlantic rolls its silvery waves upon Georgia's golden sands, the voice of the mighty democracy was on Monday heard. The ballots fell into the ballot boxes like snowflakes from heaven's ether. It was a fight between democrats. Handsome, silver-tongued Berner and Glynn's brave knight, Atkinson, went down in defeat before the forces of the redoubtable Candler.

Candler's Sterling Character.

From The Jonesboro, Ga., Enterprise.

If the sterling character of Hon. Allen D. Candler had never been known to the people before, his admirable conduct in the recent campaign would have revealed it. No man was ever assailed with more shrewdness and malignancy and no man ever withstood attacks more bravely or effectively.

A Mighty Factor

From The Jonesboro, Ga., Enterprise.

Despite the bitter fight made on The Constitution, its efforts in behalf of the champion of clean politics and good government proved a mighty factor in the achievement of the glorious victory of last Monday.

Secretary Revill's Prediction.

From The Chipley, Ga., Enterprise.

Our brother, the editor of The Vindicator, predicted Candler's defeat because The Constitution was for him. And such a defeat it is!

A Threat from the Pops.

From The Dublin, Ga., Courier (pop.)

We have some very interesting clippings from democratic papers that prove Uncle Allen Candler a very bad man for governor, and we shall publish them later on.

Vox Populi, Vox Dei.

From The Bowman, Ga., Headlight.

This is one time when the will of the people is supreme. Vox populi, vox dei.

England and France Settle Dispute.

Paris, July 12.—The Niger boundary dispute, in which English papers and politicians have seen a war cloud, is practically settled. A convention covering all disputes is ready for signature. France gets two commercial depots on the lower Niger for outlets for French trade with upper Dahomey, while Great Britain's gain consists of territory on the gold coast.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Thy Wytcheurie.

Sweethearte, thou shalt not ever know—
That art so sweete and deare—
The gentyl wounds, the pleasing woe
That thou hast left me here!
For one breefe dial's round to be
Thrall to thy wondrous wytcheurie
Hath pleasaunce sweete and pain to me.

Hath pleasaunce sweet to me, sweethearte,
That hath no joy save thee;
And secrete pain, since where thou art
My service may not be.
For one breefe, gold moon's life to see
Thine eyes outshipe her radiantly,
Hath pleasaunce sweete and pain to me.

I challenge me the distance dark
And summon spirits sweete
To show thy form, that I may hark
Thy deare hearte's lightest beat!
And evermore, on land and sea—
Distant or neare, thy wytcheurie
Hath pleasaunce sweete and pain to me!

* * * * *

We regret that the American tour of our friend, Mr. E. S. Willard, proved so disastrous to his health and fortune. But we resent, even unto this day, the published statement that the fever from which he is late recovered was "caused by southern canned goods, partaken of in a southern locality." The evidence shows that Mr. Willard, who is very popular in Chicago, and greatly loves that city, had in his valises several souvenirs thereof in the shape of Mr. Armour's canned beef, and that having become the victim of a great appetite in the exhilarating climate of the south, his manager was ordered to pry open several of these cans while Mr. Willard was traveling between stations, and to spread the contents thereof before him. With the assistance of a railroad brakeman the work was accomplished, and Mr. Willard, being in a sentimental mood, soon dispatched the beefy souvenirs, which subsequently prostrated him. Mr. Armour, therefore, is indirectly responsible for the discomfiture of Mr. Willard.

* * * * *

Clorinda's Way.

Clorinda readeth now no more
Love songs, in bowers of ease;
She speedeth now from Love's fair shore
With "Dragons of the Seas."

Now in no garden's red retreat
Do rhymes or roses lead;
Her heart like martial drums doth beat
At "Hobson's Daring Deed."

And vainly still I sue to her
To win her back again;
For the red sword is mightier
Than is a lover's pen!

* * * * *

In commending a song written by a talented war correspondent we said—and meant to say: "He has the lyric touch." But, unfortunately, the wayward types made us say: "He has the liar's touch." And we will not now say that we agree with a critic of the paragraph who seeks to console us by saying we missed it not overmuch.

* * * * *

Here is the yell of the seniors of a western female seminary:

"Whang! Bang! Zip! Boom! Yite!
Hurrah! Ki-Yi! Green and White!
Hullabaloo Baloo! Balate!
Lasell! Lasell! Ninety-Eight!"
Well, may God help us all!

* * * * *

In commenting on the departure of the actor, Mr. E. S. Willard, for Europe, a Boston paper says: "Quietly, and with a slow, deliberate step, he walked up the gangplank."

That's just what we expected of him. If he had not been deliberate in his stepping he might have fallen overboard, and there was no occasion for him to go up boisterously. We have still known Mr. Willard for a quiet, careful man. We are glad he did not disappoint us in this instance.

* * * * *

A June Dream.

So light she walked the meadows through
That the faint tinkling of the dew
That fell upon the daisies sweet
Seemed but to echo her light feet.
(The daisies heard my glad heart beat!)

So light she walked the meadows through
I wondered if the daisies knew;
And the soft grass so lightly swayed
I questioned if she bent its blade!
(There, at her feet, my heart was laid!)

* * * * *

In the current issue of our esteemed contemporary, Jewish Sentiment and Echo, we find the following editorial apology:

"An employee of Jewish Sentiment lost a roll of manuscript on the streets of Atlanta, which included contributions from Macon, Montgomery, Statesville, Huntsville and several other cities. Every effort was made to recover the lost 'copy' without avail. Advertisements were inserted in the Atlanta papers and much time devoted to an effort to rectify the embarrassment the loss entailed. We do most sincerely make apologies to our readers and to the several correspondents who having so satisfactorily performed their part of the work and who needs must face disappointment because of an accident at this office. We hope that this apology and explanation will prove satisfactory to all concerned and that the mishap will in no way wound the sensitive feelings of any."

Such an ample, unreserved apology should certainly exonerate the editor of all blame. He meant well; and when the present custodian of his lost manuscripts reads the above, if he has a conscience at all it will lash him on all sides. But how vain are all efforts to throttle the press! Editor Cohen is on deck, as usual, and his bright paper twinkles through the mails just as if nothing had happened!

* * * * *

Another Good Feature.

The cause that we are fighting for
Hath growing, great dimensions;
But since it seems a bloodless war,
We'll not be swamped on pensions!

* * * * *

The Spanish comic newspapers continue to picture us as pigs. But that is because we are rooting them out of their possessions.

* * * * *

Fitzhugh Lee speaks well of Blanco and says he is a good man in his way. The fact remains, however, that he's very much in our way just now, and we'll have to remove him.

* * * * *

Leslie's Weekly prints another "taking" picture of General Miles. But really, the general should cease taking pictures and take a few towns.

* * * * *

Whet Your Knife.

As some one hath written:
"The world is in tune,"
And the melon is ripe,
And—thank heaven for June!

* * * * *

An exchange, referring to the war, says: "The devil is to pay now."

Well, let him wait until peace is declared, when we will make Spain include him in our indemnity.

F. L. S.

A Signal Victory.

From The Lawrenceville, Ga., News-Herald.

The Atlanta Constitution has achieved a signal victory in the triumphant nomination of Allen D. Candler. Even The Macon Telegraph admits that The Constitution "is a great newspaper."

WARTIME NOTEBOOKS AND THEIR DANGERS.

The bayonet and the pencil are old enemies. They are generally at odds, and even when working together for the same cause they do not trust each other.

Every week or so the newspapers contain accounts of the arrest of alleged Spanish spies.

Some of these fellows have been sent to Fort McPherson, and others are in prison in various localities.

A supposed spy strangled himself after his arrest in Washington.

Suspicious strangers have been picked up at Tampa, Key West, St. Louis and Brooklyn.

It may be that they are innocent, but some of them are visitors of the notebook habit, and the indiscreet work of their little pencils may prove fatal.

The most idiotic thing that a friendless stranger can do in war times is to lounge about camps and fortifications and jot down what he sees and hears. Such folly has carried many a man to the gallows, when he had no idea of harming anybody.

In this country a crank with a notebook filled with war points stands a chance of getting off, but it would be suicidal for a scribbler to try the experiment in Cuba.

The Spaniards have a way of executing suspects and trying them after they are dead and buried.

In our civil war there were hosts of amateur historians and notebook fools who suffered for their impudence.

Months before the first gun was fired Atlanta had her committee of safety, and there was such an organization in probably every southern city.

Suspected citizens and strangers were watched by these committees, and sometimes they were dealt with very severely.

During that period a traveler was guarded in a room at a hotel here for a day or two, because he had a pocket diary describing the southern situation. Finally he was released and ordered to leave town.

The prisoner was William Henry Hurlburt, in after years the editor of The New York World, and later the central figure of an international scandal, which caused him to hide himself in an out-of-the-way town in Italy, where he died about three years ago.

Early in the secession campaign a young stranger in Atlanta attracted attention by his visits to a reading room connected with a newspaper office.

The man was evidently a northerner, and he glanced over the southern exchanges every day; took notes and cut out articles when he thought that he was not observed.

The matter was reported to the committee of safety and duly considered.

One day several leading citizens entered the reading room and told the stranger that he was regarded with suspicion, and that he would have to go with them and be investigated.

The visitor grunted some unintelligible reply, backed against the wall and thrust his right hand into a rear pocket.

It is hard to believe, but not one of the committee had a weapon. Nobody wanted to be shot down under such circumstances, and there was a movement toward the door, when the supposed spy pulled a round, red apple from his pocket and began devouring it with unmistakable enjoyment.

The indignant committee disposed of the case in short order. The prisoner established the fact that he was a theological student returning north after a visit to a well-known gentleman in a southern city. He was advised to be more cautious about taking notes, and was sent on his way rejoicing.

In a city not two hundred miles from Atlanta a harmless old man lost his life because he kept a notebook or diary.

The man had retired from business and lived with his wife in a modest little cottage. They had a competency and stood well in the community, though they were neither wealthy nor influential.

Unfortunately the citizen decided to keep a record of events during the war period. He proposed to write an impartial diary, giving just what he saw and heard.

It was a labor of love and the work was honestly done.

After a while the writer felt so proud of his chronicle that he wanted somebody to admire it and praise it.

He was acquainted with two young ladies who lived next door and occasionally he paid them a call and read extracts from his diary.

The girls had many friends among the officers stationed there and the young men about town, and they told their callers about their old neighbor and his big undertaking.

So much interest was shown in the matter that the young women borrowed some of the notebooks and they were examined by several officers.

The ladies did not know what it all meant, but they had discovered a way to interest their callers, and they told them all about the notebook man, his habits and opinions, and they quoted some of his utterances which were not at all favorable to the confederacy.

They did not dream of the fatal consequences of their gossip.

The city was a military post and there were many rough and lawless strangers there who were glad to find any excuse for disorder and violence. These fellows heard of the war historian, and as they got the story at second or third hand, it was greatly exaggerated.

One Saturday night a crowd called at the old man's cottage and forcibly took him away in spite of the protests of his wife.

The frightened woman was alone in the house, and believing that her husband had been arrested by the military authorities and would be able to secure his release in the morning, she waited patiently.

At daybreak she was informed by a messenger that her husband had been lynched for disloyalty to the confederacy, and that his body had been left hanging to a tree on the bank of the river in the suburbs.

Not a single neighbor dared to assist her, and she had to go with a negro boy in a buggy and with her own hands cut down the corpse and carry it to her desolate home.

She was the only mourner at the funeral. Her old neighbors were afraid to be present and it was a long time before they felt that it was safe for them to visit her.

There never was a sadder case.

The alleged enemy of the confederacy who perished at the hands of the lynchers was a law abiding, peaceful citizen, and the idea had never entered his head that it was disloyal and wrong to record the events of the day, with his comments, in a private journal.

It would be easy to relate other incidents showing the danger of the notebook habit in war times, but these will do for the present.

When you are tempted to write a lot of facts and figures that would encourage and aid the enemy if your papers should fall into other hands, don't do it. The newspapers do enough of that sort of work, and in fact, altogether too much of it.

WALLACE P. REED.

An Unprecedented Victory.

From The Madison, Ga., Madisonian.

The unprecedented victory of Colonel Candler is a matter of great satisfaction to his hosts of friends, and thousands of hearty congratulations have been wired and written him. The affairs of the state will be safe in the hands of such a wise and able executive, and we predict for him an administration unexcelled in wisdom and ability and satisfaction to his people by that of any former executive of our grand commonwealth. To Allen D. Candler we doff our hat as the next governor of Georgia, and extend congratulations upon his unprecedented victory.

HOW DEWEY LED HIS FLEET INTO ACTION

Entrance to Manila Bay Was Made at 10 O'Clock Saturday Night.

FIGHT BEGAN NEXT MORNING

Batteries on Islands Near Bay Opened on the Squadron as It Passed.

SOME OF THE SHIPS HAD SLIPPED BY

American Commander Skirted the City at Early Dawn Sunday and Fighting Soon Began in Earnest.

Manila Bay, May 4, via Hong Kong, May 10.—With decks cleared for action, guns shotted, crews all at quarters and eagerly peering through the portholes, Commodore Dewey having previously made signal to follow, the flagship headed for the entrance of Manila bay, between the batteries on the islands of Pulo Caballo and El Fraile, at 10 o'clock on Saturday night last, April 30th.

Here were the guns that were to blow us out of the water and the much-vaunted torpedo mine field that was impossible to pass over without a skilled pilot. At 10:20 a signal light and a gun on the beach announced that we had probably been seen.

The night was bright moonlight and unfavorable for us, but the dark gray green paint and the inky darkness on board ship prevented any estimate of our character being made out. The Olympia and Baltimore slipped through unseen by the gunners on El Fraile, but a sudden roar, a flash and an 8-inch shell whistled over the Raleigh and exploded close alongside. The ball was opened and a 5-inch shell from her broke the silence of the American fleet, but the course or speed was not changed. Three more shots were fired at the Concord and Boston, and they were promptly replied to, after which the fleet was out of range. Speed was then slackened and the column headed up the bay for Manila, thirty miles distant.

The commodore skirted the city at early dawn, but the Spanish fleet was not there. Soon afterwards it was distinguished, drawn up in line of battle, off the strongly fortified arsenal of Cavite, seven miles from Manila.

Line of Battle Formed.

The signal "prepare for general action and close up" was then floated from the flagship Olympia, and in unison, bugle and drum called to general quarters and the glorious stars and stripes waved out from every masthead and gaff of the six ships of the squadron as the Olympia headed for the line of battle. Our formation was in column, 400 yards apart, with a slackened speed of six knots.

The fullness of day revealed the Spanish fleet of nine vessels, the Reina Christina, flagship; the Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and four small gunboats. The Spanish mail steamer Mindanao was also in line, having been hastily fitted with guns. Each end of their line was protected by batteries of 6 and 8-inch guns on the peninsula of Cavite. The Castilla was moored, head and astern, and the other ships had steam up, in order to be able to retreat behind the batteries of Cavite to repair accidents and take a breathing spell.

The shore batteries opened on us long before we were in range. Our guns were silent until at 4,500 yards, when the Olympia swung around her port broadside and let drive her four 8-inch turret guns. The Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord and Boston, in succession, followed the flagship and opened fire as soon as their guns would bear on the enemy.

Engagement Becomes General.

The engagement was general as the Americans swept down parallel to the Spanish line, but was fought at long range owing to our ships being kept away from the enemy by shallow water. The modern high-power guns and excellent gunnery of the Americans soon showed its effects, while the Spaniards' shots either fell far short or flew over our heads.

The end of their line being reached, we turned, shifted our batteries and stood down the line until we were at from 3,000 to 2,500 yards. It is hardly conceivable with what rapidity and accuracy our guns were fired. The sides of the Raleigh, which has a battery of ten five-inch rapid firing guns, were a continuous sheet of flame, and the eight-inch guns of the Olympia, Boston and Baltimore hurled an unbroken stream of 250-pound shells at the doomed ships of the enemy.

Six times the commodore led the fleet up and down the Spanish line, after which we sailed out to breakfast, and the victory was ours.

The Castilla was riddled and burning, and a shell through the steam pipe of the Reina Christina showed she was in trouble. Two hours later she burst into flames and the two ships were burned to the water's edge. The other Spanish craft had been handled so severely that they had retired behind the mole of the navy yard. The Mindanao was beached.

One torpedo boat early in the fight tried to slip out and attack our reserve squadron, composed of the McCulloch and the transports Nanshan and Zafiro, which we had left out of range of the action. She had hardly made clear her purpose before the small rapid fire guns of all our ships were concentrated on her, and she was fairly blown out of the water onto the beach.

Retire for Breakfast and Rest.

At 7:30 the commodore made signal to retire in order to give the crews a rest and breakfast. They had been standing by their guns all night and had been fighting them for three hours. The rest was welcomed by all.

After breakfast and the council of war it was decided to attack and destroy the shore batteries at Cavite. On signal the Baltimore led the way, ran up to within 2,000 yards, reserved their concentrated fire and literally smothered them with shell.

The other ships quickly took their places and within thirty minutes not another shot was fired from the shore.

The Don Antonio de Ullao still floated the flag of Spain and fired a few shots. Her decks were swept of every living soul and she sank, riddled with shells. The work of the big ships was over.

The Raleigh, Concord and Petrel were ordered inside to destroy shipping, but the draft of the Raleigh, twenty feet, was too great to allow her to get over the shoal water, and after getting aground twice the attempt had to be abandoned. The Concord ran over and found the Mindanao, while the Petrel went up to the navy yard. The enemy, however, had anticipated them and all the gunboats were on fire or scuttled. The arsenal was in ruins from the shelling.

At 1:30 o'clock the Spanish flag was hauled down and the Petrel signaled:

"The enemy has surrendered."

A mighty cheer went up from all the ships.

A most extraordinary victory was ours—not one man did we lose and there were only six men slightly wounded on the Baltimore, while, from last accounts, the Spaniards lost between 900 and 1,100 men, killed and wounded.

Spanish Commodore Wounded.

The Spanish commodore was wounded and the captain, a lieutenant, the chaplain and a midshipman were killed by a shell striking the bridge of the Reina Christina. She lost besides eighty men killed and had sixty men wounded. The Castilla lost 110 men killed and wounded. The shore batteries suffered badly.

Had we been able to engage their ships and batteries at short range, the battle would have been more quickly over, but our loss of life would in all probability have been considerable. As it was, the Spanish fleet was destroyed without one death on our side and only a few shot holes through the upper works of our ships.

That night we anchored off Manila, leaving the Boston and Concord to watch Cavite arsenal.

Negotiations were opened with the authorities ashore, and it was earnestly desired on our part that it would not be necessary to bombard Manila. On the Lunaka in front of Manila is a battery of ten-inch Krupp guns. These guns opened on the fleet as it passed in the early morning, and by so doing exposed the city to a merciless bombardment, which, but for the humanity of our commander, might have put to death thousands of the inhabitants and laid the city in ruins. Even after the first half of the battle was over, that battery kept firing. But after the final destruction of the naval station and the silencing of the Spanish ships off the city, a white flag was hoisted over this battery and not a gun was thereafter fired. During Monday, May 2d, the Raleigh and Baltimore were sent down to demand the surrender or to destroy the fortifications at the mouth of the bay. Arrived off the principal fort and headquarters on Corrigidor island, a flag of truce was sent in and the surrender of the Spaniards was demanded, whereupon the governor and the colonel commanding the forces came on board and arranged the terms with Captain Creighton of the Raleigh. We have since dismantled their guns, destroyed their ammunition and put all the Spaniards on parole not to bear arms against the United States during this war nor to attempt to fire a shot at our ships entering or leaving the bay.

Old Glory Floats Over Cavite.

As this dispatch is closed on Wednesday, affairs are at a standstill. Old Glory floats over the naval station at Cavite and the garrison employees have evacuated the place. The hospitals are full of wounded and we buried those who died; eleven were buried yesterday.

The insulting and bombastic declaration of the governor of Manila has evidently borne fruit, for when the Petrel first searched the navy yard the doctor and a deputation of sisters of mercy from the hospital came down to beg our men not to kill the wounded or fire on the hospital. They seemed surprised and delighted when they were assured that such practices were not in our system of warfare.

The wrecks of nine splendid vessels are distributed around in view of the ship on which this dispatch is written. The Spanish dispatch boat Manila was found in three feet of mud up near the navy yard, but the Petrel was able to tow her off and she came out under her own steam and anchored near the squadron. She is a beautiful little steamer of about 2,000 tons. On board were supplies for the navy and 500 tons of coal. The Raleigh is now filling her bunkers from the coal captured on board the Manila. In addition to the latter about a dozen small tugs and steam launches have been seized and are now being used by the American fleet.

The terms of the surrender of Manila have not yet been fixed. The commodore wants to avoid a bombardment in the interests of humanity and to keep from inflicting terrific loss on unoffending neutrals. Besides this, the rebels are massed near the city and, should it be bombarded it would be the signal for their descent to pillage and burn.

The following is an accurate description of the injuries received by the Americans during the battle of Manila bay:

Olympia, five shot holes in her upper works and six men wounded by a 4.7 inch shell striking and exploding a three-pounder shell; injuries not serious.

Raleigh, one-pound shell thrown through her whaleboat; now repaired.

Boston, Petrel, Concord, no damage or injuries.

The Spanish fleet was slightly overmatched in ordnance, but not in such a degree as to account for the marvelous disparity in the damages inflicted. Of guns that throw a shell of one pound and over, the Spanish carried ninety, while the American fleet was armed with 118 of such weapons.

CHINESE JOIN THE CHURCH.

Twelve Orientals Unite with the First Baptist Last Night.

The Chinese of Atlanta are fast forsaking their old religion and are accepting the true faith. During the past few years several orientals have joined different churches in the city and it will probably be only a question of time until the balance are Christianized.

Twelve orientals joined the First Baptist church last night on profession of their faith. They stood in front of the congregation immediately after the sermon and went through the usual formality of entering the church. When asked if they believed on the Lord Jesus Christ, all without hesitancy answered, "I do."

Their names are Lung Chung, Choo Lee, Woo Fansan, Loo You, Chin Kau, Loo Hing, Lou Yet, Loo Gong, Louis Sing, Loo Jim, Lee Sing and Fon Sing. They will all be baptized at the church next Sunday night by Dr. Landrum.

University of Pekin.

Pekin, June 22.—An imperial edict has been issued providing for the establishment of the University of Pekin, on European models. The dignitaries have been commanded to confer immediately for the carrying out of the scheme.

MAY CHANGE THE ROTATION SYSTEM

Senatorial Convention Will Meet Again This Morning.

MAY DECLARE FIRST VOTE TIE

Chairman Rice Says He Does Not Believe He Can Vote Twice.

REFUSES TO STATE HOW HE WILL RULE

The Delegates Will Meet in the Reading Room of the Kimball House at 10 O'clock.

THE thirty-fifth district senatorial convention which adjourned Saturday on account of difference of opinion as to a point of parliamentary law will reconvene in the reading rooms of the Kimball house at 10 o'clock this morning.

The result of the agitation against the rotation system means much to Atlanta and Fulton county. If the local delegates carry their point the present system of rotation, which gives Fulton unfair representation on a basis of taxation and population, will in all probability be changed and Fulton county will be oftener represented in the state senate than heretofore.

Just what the convention will do this morning, however, is problematical. Saturday Mr. Fulton Colville, one of the Fulton delegates, introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three to arrange a more satisfactory system of rotation. The six Fulton delegates voted for the adoption of the resolution and the six Clayton and Cobb county delegates voted against it, making a tie. As Chairman Rice was a Fulton delegate, and his vote had already been cast with his delegation, he was not certain whether he had the right to vote again as chairman and asked until today to consider the matter.

Since then Chairman Rice has been industriously perusing innumerable authorities on parliamentary procedure. When seen last night he stated he did not think he had the right as chairman to vote the second time. When asked if he would rule this way today, he replied with the request to wait and see.

His statement bore every indication, however, that he intends to let his vote count with the delegation. When asked what effect this would have on proceedings, he stated he did not know. It is probable, however, that if matters take this course some compromise measure will be introduced whereby the Cobb and Clayton delegates may be satisfied and this county receive a more equitable representation than in the past.

Chairman Rice will announce his decision immediately after the convention is called to order this morning. It is possible a committee will be appointed to settle the question of rotation and report back to the convention. Certain it is the matter will be settled in some way, and although the vote of Saturday shows decided difference of opinion, it is believed harmony will eventually prevail today.

MANY WANT TO BE SEXTON

There Are Thirty-one Candidates Out to Succeed the Late Clarence Stephens.

As the date for the city primary draws near, more interest in being manifested in city politics. New candidates are beginning to bob up on all sides, and the campaign promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of the municipal government.

Messrs. Martin, English, and Woodward, the aspirants for the mayoralty, are working industriously for votes, and the race will be highly exciting toward the finish. It is said there may be some joint debates between the candidates for the mayoralty, and these political dissertations are more than apt to be exceedingly spicy.

The race for city sexton, however, will be unusually warm. Almost every day brings forward new candidates, and there are now thirty-one in the race. If the same ratio keeps up there will be fifty before the end of the month. The police department has three candidates out.

ATLANTA MEN ON TYBEE.

The City Salesmen Are Highly Delighted with Savannah Resort.

Tybee Island, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The City Salesmen's Association of Atlanta and their friends, about 800 in all, are spending a quiet Sunday on the island surf bathing and lounging about the hotel verandas, taking in the cool salt breeze and the strains of music from Liley's orchestra. The boys promise to enliven things tomorrow when boating, fishing, a badger fight and other sports will occupy them during the last day of their outing. A committee composed of Alderman I. S. Mitchell, Messrs. C. G. Hannah, Clarence Tappan, G. S. Prior and B. C. Gardner, of the Retail Grocers' Association, are here looking into the advisability of naming Tybee as the place for holding their annual outing.

MEETING CALLED FOR TONIGHT.

Whitehall Street Citizens Will Meet at the Residence of Colonel Maddox.

This evening there will be a meeting at the residence of Colonel J. J. Maddox, 438 Whitehall street, of those who are interested in the widening of Whitehall street.

The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock and the question of widening and paving the street will be informally discussed.

GROWTH OF GEORGIA PORTS.

Savannah and Brunswick Show Large Increases in Export Business.

Georgia's two leading ports have enjoyed a great increase in export traffic in the last nine months. Savannah and Brunswick have made remarkable gains.

One of the Brunswick papers mentions the arrival of six large vessels under their own canvas one day last week. The next day nine vessels arrived.

Brunswick's gain is largely due to the fact that the Southern railway has made extensive improvement there. Traffic from this section going to Europe or a north Atlantic port, formerly went by way of Norfolk. Now the Southern is helping to build up Brunswick with the result that in nine months the city's export trade increased 60 per cent. Here is an editorial from one of the Brunswick papers on the city's trade:

"The publication of the figures of the business carried on through the southern ports for the nine months, ending March 31, 1898, are not only pleasing as a study of the tendency of export business to southern ports, but are exceedingly encouraging to Brunswick. We quote the figures covering the same period of time for 1897-8, as follows:

	1897.	1898.
Brunswick	$ 5,608,086	$ 8,723,588
Charleston	10,469,280	10,604,507
Fernandina	816,769	1,223,090
Newport News	17,158,421	22,103,878
Norfolk	15,953,942	10,912,441
Savannah	20,396,993	25,417,343

"It will be seen that the gain for Brunswick in this period has been 55 per cent, while Savannah has only gained 24 per cent, and Norfolk has lost in the same time 31 per cent, which may fairly be counted to the gain of Newport News.

"With the exception of New Orleans, Galveston and a few of the smaller ports that are barely reaching the million mark, a general loss is shown at gulf ports, while in no instance does the gain go above 10 per cent.

"In view of the extensive improvements of the Southern railway at this port, and so far in excess of any need for the business of the present, there is a significance that may be readily attached, in connection with the above statistics.

"With all the immense expenditure and effort at Newport News her gain of exports have simply been a lopping off at Norfolk.

"That at Brunswick signifies new business, and perhaps a slight detraction from the gulf.

"From Memphis, Chattanooga and Atlanta, the advantages of Brunswick over the Virginia ports, as an aid to Southern railway dividends, are so great as to make any fair computation of startling effect. It is estimated that the Southern railway can handle double the number of cars from either of the above central and rating points to Brunwick, as against Newport News, at the same cost.

"To Newport News it is an all mountainous climb from the start, while to Brunswick there are no impeding grades, and the capacity of locomotives is doubled. You can watch for big things for Brunswick."

A LIVELY TIME WITH THE COPS

Some Cases of Interest Registered on the Police Docket.

FOR JUDGE ANDY'S MATINEE

Attempt to Assault Officers—Had a Gun Near a Church—Cases of Many Kinds.

The recorder will have both a large and an interesting court to try this afternoon. The patrolmen had a "big run," as it is called in police circles when business is flush, on Saturday night and Sunday morning, and over fifty cases were docketed for trial today.

Yesterday morning Patrolman Dukes caught Paul Anderson, a negro carriage driver, driving by a church in a lively trot, which is contrary to a new ordinance that became a law a few months ago on account of the vehicles making too much noise as they passed places of worship.

Patrolman Dobbins has a case booked against Mr. D. Sperling for allowing a vicious dog to run at large. The defendant claims that he can prove the canine is not vicious, and was not interfering with anybody's privileges or comfort.

The same officer will appear against James Colbert, colored, on a charge of disorderly conduct, disturbing public worship and discharging firearms in the city limits. Colbert will have to muster up some very strong witnesses to keep out of serious trouble, as he is accused of shooting a pistol near a church while services were going on.

Albert Harris was locked up yesterday morning at police barracks by Patrolmen Hamilton and Arthur, and the charge against him was so serious that he was not allowed to give bond unless for a very large amount. The officers claim that Harris attempted to assault them when they were arresting another negro, which came very near causing a small riot.

A middle-aged white man was locked up Saturday night on a charge of lunacy. Last night a friend came after him and told the station sergeant that the prisoner was not crazy, but had been on a protracted spree and needed medical attention. On this statement the man was permitted to go. As he was leaving the barracks he said to an officer: "I understand that you charged me with being crazy. I kinder think myself I am some sort of a fool, for I have blowed in $800 in six weeks while drinking around the town."

The most interesting case, however, to come up before the recorder this afternoon will be the trial of Z. T. Atwater and James Morgan, who were arrested by Patrolmen Hewell, Harris, Greer and Lanford. For some weeks the police have been worried with a house at No. 217½ Auburn avenue, where it was alleged that liquor was sold on Sundays. The place was conducted by Atwater as a sort of colored club. Yesterday the policemen made a raid and arrested Atwater for running a disorderly house, the state law not permitting a case for selling whisky on the Sabbath. In the house were found a basket, eleven bottles, some empty and some half filled with whisky, and two knives.

While the case was being made, Morgan interfered with the officers, and this caused his arrest.

No. 217½ Auburn avenue has been notorious in police circles for some time, and the people living in the neighborhood have been complaining no little of the disorder there.

These cases, together with the usual number of drunks of all sizes and styles and the general stock of rows which culminate Saturday nights after saloon hours, will make Judge Andy's matinee today one of the most interesting that has been on the boards for several weeks.

THE GOODNESS OF THE LORD

Dr. W. B. Stradley, Presiding Elder, Filled the First Methodist Pulpit Yesterday.

Dr. W. B. Stradley, presiding elder of the Atlanta district, filled the pulpit of the First Methodist church yesterday morning and delivered a forceful and eloquent sermon to a large congregation.

His text was from Psalms xxxi, 19: "O how great is Thy goodness which Thou hast laid up for those that fear Thee." The speaker emphasized the goodness of God to His people as evidenced by many deeds for the upbuilding and strengthening of humanity.

He stated that God has been storing up goodness for us for hundreds of years, and in support of this cited the coal in the earth, the fuel in the forest and the unbounded wealth in the soil. He also stated how God has blessed us mentally, physically, morally and spiritually.

Dr. Stradley wound up by exhorting his hearers not to be pessimistic, but to look on the bright side of everything. The man who is constantly looking for the thorns, said he, will never find the roses and will lead a life of misery.

FLANAGAN STILL HOPES.

Hears of the Motion for New Trial. Believes He Will Get It.

Flanagan has been told that his attorneys are about to make another fight to save his neck from the gallows. He believes that he will get a new trial.

In speaking of his case yesterday, he said, as he sat upon an iron bunk and puffed at a cigarette:

"The Lord is on my side just as I have always said He was. I have never thought that a just God would let them hang me when I only did what I had to do. You see, those lawyers think they are awful sharp when they try to make out that I am crazy, and I have thought they were not doing me right to set up any such plea when they could have got me off on the plea of justice. Oh, I will get a new trial and I will come clear, too."

TWO FAIR SPONSORS FOR THE REUNION

Virginia and Arkansas Divisions of Veterans Made Their Selections.

MISS WATSON FOR VIRGINIA

Miss Hedwig E. Penzel Appointed for the Arkansas Division.

THE QUESTION OF UNIFORMS AGITATED

Louisiana Confederates Are Talking About Coming in Fine Uniforms, but Cheap Ones Will Do.

THE veterans are selecting their sponsors for the July reunion. It is a great compliment to be chosen as sponsor or maid of honor. As a rule the veterans choose the prettiest girls in the state for the honor. The confederate veterans have an eye for the beautiful and they pick out the loveliest young women they can find.

There is a sponsor for each of the thirteen divisions and General John B. Gordon, General Stephen D. Lee and Adjutant General George Moorman each appoint a sponsor.

Every sponsor has a maid of honor. These thirty-two young ladies will be the guests of the Confederate Veterans Reunion Association of Atlanta. They will probably have quarters at the Kimball house.

Here are the sponsors for two states:

Miss Mattie Eppes Watson, of Petersburg, Va., has been appointed sponsor to represent the Virginians at the Atlanta reunion.

Miss Lizzie Pickett, of Norfolk, Va., daughter of Mr. Charles Pickett, is her maid of honor.

Miss Hedwig E. Penzel has been appointed sponsor by Major General John H. Horner to represent the Arkansas division.

Mrs. James Russell Miller has been appointed chaperon of the Arkansas division, and General Horner has authorized each brigade and each camp in his division to appoint a sponsor to represent them at the Atlanta reunion.

There is a strong sentiment among the veterans in favor of coming to Atlanta in the confederate uniform. This is a question entirely optional with the old soldiers. Many of them, though, are coming in their beloved gray. The subject is being discussed in New Orleans, and a movement is on foot there to get expensive uniforms. A suit of gray jeans and a hat can be bought in Atlanta for less than $2 and for about $2.75 a suit of much better goods can be bought. The New Orleans veterans have something more expensive in mind, however, judging from the following editorial in The States, of that city:

"In a short time the annual reunion of the confederate veterans is to take place in Atlanta. The indication is, that though the ranks of the war-worn old grizzled heads have been greatly thinned, this reunion will be the occasion of the grandest display that has yet been made on similar and preceding occasions. Atlanta is making great preparations to receive her honored guests, and from almost every considerable town within the limits of the confederacy we hear of preparations being made to attend.

"We venture a suggestion and in no spirit of disloyalty, but only as a precious remembrance of a glorious and heroic era, the memory of which can never pass out of history. Since the close of the war between the states most of our veteran officers have worn blue or federal uniforms. There is no need for any such display of subserviency to prove the loyalty of southern soldiers to the union; that has been amply proved by their patient endurance of the oppressions that were imposed upon them in the reconstruction era, and ever by their dutiful and patriotic behavior as American citizens.

"We suggest then, that at the approaching reunion the members of the veterans associations and their officers wear the confederate uniform. To our mind it is the handsomest uniform that was ever donned, and its display at Atlanta in the ranks of the veterans will arouse a proud and glowing enthusiasm.

"We understand that Major General Lombard, of the Louisiana veterans, favors this idea and that on the occasion of the approaching reunion he will wear a full dress major general's confederate uniform.

"We submit this suggestion to the veterans of Louisiana and hope they will adopt it. Uniforms of excellent confederate gray can be had from $18 to $25. Of course, officers' uniforms, with the trimmings, will cost more. But it is a beautiful uniform; it is rich without being gaudy. Indeed, in its splendor and its simplicity it is fit for an emperor. By all means let us display the honored gray at Atlanta."

General Moorman, at his headquarters, New Orleans, has received a letter from Adjutant C. T. Boggs, Bob Jordan camp, No. 686, of Stephens, Ark., who says that a number of the members of that camp and others will attend the Atlanta reunion.

Adjutant N. B. Hogan, of Colonel L. C. Campbell camp, No. 486, United Confederate Veterans, Springfield, Mo., writes that they are promised a low round trip rate to Atlanta and return, and he says that if they secure the rate promised, a great many of "the boys" from Springfield, Mo., will attend.

DR. ALLEN SPEAKS ON CHINA

He Preached an Interesting Sermon at Trinity Church Yesterday Morning.

Rev. Young J. Allen, who was for forty years the most prominent missionary of the Methodist faith in China, preached at Trinity church yesterday morning.

Dr. Allen continued his series of talks upon the work of Christianizing China. He began the series some months ago and will at intervals tell the people here of the people in that far off eastern country.

No more interesting narrative of the Chinese country and people could be found than that given by Dr. Allen. He was in the country long enough to become as familiar with its language and customs as any native and he has written several books in the Chinese language.

Yesterday he told of the way in which he overcame the prejudices of the Chinese and gradually brought them to understand that he was their friend. He had to work years before doing much good because of the ignorance and inborn hatred of the people toward the Christian religion. The sermon yesterday was thoroughly enjoyed.

TURN VEREIN TO ENJOY PICNIC.

Will Have an Outing at Ponce de Leon on June 21.

The annual picnic of the Atlanta Turn Verein will be given at Ponce de Leon springs Tuesday, June 21st, one week from tomorrow.

The members of the Turn Verein have made great preparations for the day's celebration and will have one of the best programmes ever had on the occasion of a picnic of their society. The athletic contests and gymnastic feats will be unusually good and some splendid work will be done.

One of the pleasantest features of the day will be the dancing and music. This will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning and continue until 10 o'clock at night. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of the following gentlemen: Theo Cassier, Charles Vittur, C. A. Rauschenberg, George Mauer and J. P. McVey.

MRS. SCHMITT WANTS PROPERTY DIVIDED

Asks Court To Assume Charge of Estate of J. T. Schneider.

SAYS SHE GAVE HIM MONEY

Case Was Set for Hearing Saturday, but Was Postponed.

HAVE LIVED TOGETHER FOR A LONG TIME

Mrs. Schmitt Thought They Were Lawfully Married, When Interesting Complications Arise.

THE case of Mrs. John Schmitt against J. T. Schneider, asking for an injunction to enjoin him from disposing of any of his assets and using any money now in his possession, and for an order making him deliver to Mrs. Schmitt a half of the property which Schneider now owns, did not come up before Judge Candler Saturday.

The parties agreed to let it go over for a week and unless an agreement is reached between the principals by that time the court will handle the assets and make an equitable division. The issue between the parties is an unusual one, and there are many interesting allegations. Judge Lumpkin is disqualified in the case and Judge Candler will dispose of it.

The bill alleges:

"That in the month of February, 1878, while the plaintiff was living in the city of New York, a part from John Schmitt, who was then her husband, and while she was making her living by keeping a boarding house in that city, the defendant, J. T. Schneider, boarded with her.

"While there they became infatuated with each other. Schneider had at the time separated from his wife, and in July, 1878, exhibited to Mrs. Schmitt a paper which he said he had obtained in the courts of the city of New York. This document was a verdict, divorcing him from his wife.

"That the plaintiff and the said Schneider, then agreed upon the death of the plaintiff's husband, or upon her obtaining a divorce from him, that they would be married, but until that was done the plaintiff agreed to keep house for the defendant and to rear and take care of his two minor children, one of whom was aged eight months and the other about two years and a half old. The latter was living with the grandmother of said child.

"That in October, 1878, the plaintiff and the defendant, J. T. Schneider, moved to the city of Cincinnati, she still remaining with him in the capacity of housekeeper and as a nurse and foster mother to his child; where they remained for about nine months and then moved to Piqua, O., and they lived there in that capacity until 1882, when the husband of the plaintiff died in the city of New York.

"After which the plaintiff and the defendant agreed to live together and cohabit as man and wife. The said J. T. Schneider representing to the plaintiff that under the laws of Ohio no marriage ceremony was required and no license was required, but that the mere agreement of man and woman that they would live together as man and wife was all that was required, and from that period on until April, 1897, this plaintiff and the defendant, J. T. Schneider, lived together as husband and wife.

"She did all the housework, took care of and acted as the mother to his children. Part of the time she earned wages by hiring herself out as a servant, and nearly all the time following her profession of professional nurse, which paid very handsome wages. That during those years, while they were living in Piqua, Ohio, the plaintiff also kept a boarding house and had on an average for the six years as many as four boarders for the whole time, paying her on the whole the sum of $3 per week each; that she made on an average as a professional nurse as much as $50 a month from 1883 down to 1897. That in addition to services above mentioned she did some sewing for outsiders for which she received about $4 per week, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $72."

The petition further states that Mrs. Schmitt gave her earnings to Schneider for investment and he used them for that purpose and also to support his family. She alleges that Schneider would have been more pressed for money had he to support the children and himself on his his own resources. The petition says that this plaintiff agreed to live with Schneider as his wife after the death of her husband in 1883, upon the faith which she placed in his representation that said cohabitation was legal, and that he had been divorced from his first wife, had a right to contract matrimony with her and all the services she has rendered and all of the accretions and additions made to his estate and income were made upon the faith of said representation, that she was his lawful wife and would have a lawful right at his death to inherit from him as an heir at law, or in case of a forced separation, to call upon him to render her a support out of his estate or from the proceeds of his wages.

The bill further alleges that Mrs. Schmitt and Mr. Schneider in 1891 moved and lived here all the time increasing their little mutual fortune. In April, 1897, certain rumors came to the ears of Mrs. Schmitt which intimated that she and Schneider were not living lawfully together, as no marriage ceremony had ever been performed and no license obtained under the laws of Georgia. While they were living in Atlanta the plaintiff thought it best to have the ceremony performed to allay any suspicions and to preserve their good name in the community. She repeatedly made an earnest request to Schneider that the ceremony be performed, stating to him that she was unwilling to live with him any longer unless he consented to that course.

Each time, however, the petition says, he peremptorially refused. Schneider, in order to make it appear that the plaintiff was his legal wife, went to New York and procured a marriage license certificate and showed it to certain persons in Atlanta. The petition goes on:

"This certificate was fraudulent and was obtained by the defendant and exhibited to others in order to deceive them, and this plaintiff then left his house and went west to visit some of her relatives, being out there some time. Schneider sent for her. She returned and again requested him to have the marriage ceremony performed. She remained here until November 30, 1897, endeavoring to persuade him to accede to her wishes, which, upon his finally refusing to do, she left him again, went west and returned to the city of Atlanta on May 31st for the purpose of requiring Schneider to turn over to her certain building and loan stock which she had in a building and loan association in Piqua, O., and also to require him to transfer to her certain stock which she had transferred to him and which she really owned in the Citizens' Loan and Banking Company, of Atlanta, the latter amounting to $1,271."

When Mrs. Schmitt came to Atlanta she made a demand upon Schneider to deliver her the book that was the evidence of her stock in the Piqua, O., concern, which was in her name, and also demanding that he turn over to her the stock which was in the building and loan company of Atlanta, which he preemptorially refused to deliver unless she would execute him a receipt discharging him from all liability to her and from all demands against him of any nature or kind, which she refused to do. This occurred on June 1st.

Mrs. Schmitt made another demand and threatened Schneider with a suit in case he still refused to turn over both lots of said stock. On June 2d he turned over the stock by a proper transfer without requiring the receipt formerly asked for.

The petition says:

"That in the interview had between this plaintiff and the defendant on June 1st the counsel for plaintiff suggested that they being husband and wife, it was better if their differences could be reconciled and that they continue to live together, and plaintiff agreed to live with the defendant, provided he would have the marriage ceremony performed in accordance with the laws of Georgia, whereupon the defendant stated that he would be willing to do so but for the fact that his first wife was still living and that he had never been divorced from her, and that if he married the plaintiff he would be guilty of the crime of bigamy, and for that reason, and for that reason only, he declined.

"Whereupon this plaintiff stated that she would not consent to live with him if he had a living wife and was not divorced from her and that she had been misled by him for all of these years. And this, plaintiff alleges, was the first time that it had ever been intimated or suggested to her that the defendant, Schneider, had not been divorced from his first wife, and she was greatly humiliated and mortified by the said revelation and alleges that she has for all of these years been living with him in absolute ignorance of the facts and now claims that by reason of his fraud practiced upon her and his misrepresentations that she is entitled to share in the property now owned and held in his name and in equity and in good conscience the court should decree that equal division should be made thereof between them.

"Plaintiff further alleges that Schneider has deposited in the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company $1,200 and also owns stock in the Citizens' Loan and Banking Company amounting to about $3,000. It is also sighted that he has loaned money to the amount of $3,050."

Mrs. Schmitt asks that the defendant be enjoined and restrained from transferring or intermeddling with any of his assets or property until further order of the court, and also that a receiver be appointed for the assets upon which the plaintiff makes claim. That the defendant in this case be enjoined from paying to Schneider or his representatives any money upon the said mortgage; that the costs and expenses of this litigation be placed against Schneider and for further relief as the court sees necessary.

DRUGGISTS MEET ON TUESDAY

Pharmaceutical Association Will Convene in Brunswick.

LARGE ATTENDANCE EXPECTED

Interesting Programme Has Been Arranged—State Board of Pharmacy in Session Today.

The Georgia Pharmaceutical Association will hold its twenty-second annual convention in Brunswick, beginning Tuesday, June 14th, and ending Wednesday, June 15th.

The conventions of the association are always matters of considerable interest to the druggists of Georgia, and the one to be held in Brunswick promises to be one of the most successful meetings of the association.

The local secretary, William Jennings Butts, has announced that a splendid programme is in course of preparation and will be completed before the meeting of the association. The programme will be closely followed, and is replete with matters which will entertain the visiting druggists. A number of discussions on topics of the day in drug circles will be had, and these will be taken part in by a number of the most prominent pharmacists of this state.

Arrangements have been made whereby persons attending the convention can obtain a rate on a basis of one and one-third fare from any point in the state. A large attendance is expected and a number of prominent pharmacists from other states will doubtless be present to watch the work which is going on in Georgia.

The Georgia state board of pharmacy will meet in the Oglethorpe hotel, Brunswick, at 9 o'clock this morning for the purpose of examining applicants for druggists' licenses. This will be one of the regular meetings of the board, and the number of applicants promises to be large.

Southern Biblical Assembly, Knoxville, Tenn., June 16-25.

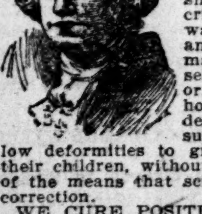
One fare for the round trip via Southern railway. Tickets on sale June 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, also June 20th and 21st, final limit July 4, 1898. Sale of tickets open to the public.

Apply to any agent Southern railway for schedules and other information.

AT THE THEATERS.

The production tonight of "Moths" is eagerly awaited by the many admirers of the Grand stock company. The play is a dramatization of Ouida's famous novel of that title. It has all the florid diction and epigrammatic brilliancy that give her writings distinction in the literature of frothor, as one may call it, the literature of champagne. Most of the women are, as Ouida usually paints her sex, careless as to morals, off color as to deportment, flippant and purposeless, all except Vera, the sweet, innocent heroine who has been carefully reared by her puritanical grandmother, and is suddenly thrust into the worst set of Paris society by a frivolous, unprincipled mother, Lady Dolly, who has not seen her since childhood and who is disgusted at her virtue. Here she is forced into a marriage with the Russian prince, Zouroff, after having fallen in love with a young singer, Correze, who tells her that her associates are but the moths of the world, who eat away the moral fabric of society when they are not scorching their wings at the candle of folly. The Duchess de Sonnaze is a former mistress of the prince, who is noted for his intrigues, and after his marriage he still continues the liaison under the same roof. Vera, discovering the humiliation put upon her, commands the woman to leave her roof, the prince's answer being a blow in the face and exile to his estates in Poland. The Duke of Mull, an English cousin, and his little American bride, Fuchia Leach, stand loyal to Vera, and with the assistance of Lord Jura, another Englishman, who loves her, she is rescued in the end. Zouroff is slain in a duel with Jura, who also gives up his life. "Moths" will be given Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and cette Ryley's comedy, "Christopher, Jr.," the play made famous by John Drew and Wednesday matinee. The balance of the week will be given over to Madeline Lucette Ryley's comedy... Maude Adams.

Lost in Battle!



When our heroes return to us from the Spanish war, battered and maimed, as many of them will be, we shall honor their crippled state because it was the result of war and patriotism. But a man who maims himself can receive no honor. And neither can we honor in the slightest degree, but rather censure, persons who allow deformities to grow on them, or on their children, without availing themselves of the means that science offers for their correction.

WE CURE POSITIVELY all such deformities and disfigurements as curvatures of the spine, crooked limbs or feet, knock-knees, clubfoot, facial blemishes, harelip, cross-eyes and other diseases of sight or hearing or of any external feature of the human form divine.

We have the finest electrical machines, appliances and inventions in connection with surgical science. Our medical department for the cure of chronic diseases is no less complete and efficient. Consultation free. Mail treatment given by question blanks. Address

Washington Medical and Surgical Institute

No. 500 and 501 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

ANOTHER HOBSON TO BE A WARRIOR

Young James Hobson Will Pass Through Atlanta Thursday.

HE IS GOING TO WEST POINT

Passed the Examination at Fort McPherson Months Ago.

IS A BROTHER TO THE HERO HOBSON

The Alabama Family Contributes Two Sons to the Defense of America. Both Are Fine Fellows.

James M. Hobson, Jr., a brother of Lieutenant Hobson of Merrimac fame, will be in Atlanta Thursday on his way to West Point. He is another contribution of the warlike Hobson family to the American army.

This Hobson passed the mental and physical examination in Atlanta three months ago. He was one of the twenty-two applicants examined at Fort McPherson when the last examination was held. He came up from his old home at Greenesboro, Ala., and stood the examination and a short time ago was given the appointment.

Like all of the Hobson family James Hobson, Jr., has the appearance of a born soldier. He is over six feet tall, is a powerful athlete and has a perfect military bearing. He has a great love for a military life and has always expected to go to West Point.

While his brother, Richmond Pearson Hobson, who won fame at Santiago, was in the naval academy at Annapolis, young Hobson determined to enter one of the two great government schools. He began to study and prepare himself for the examination and three months ago when he was examined he made a splendid record.

As an athlete James Hobson has won considerable fame in the south. He is a champion in all athletic sports, and is a champion of mixed doubles in tennis. Though he has given so much attention to athletics he has not neglected to improve his mental faculties and his papers show that he is possessed of a fine technical knowledge of all that goes to make a soldier.

He will come through this city Thursday on his way to West Point, where he will begin his studies at once. He will not return home until a year has passed, as the West Point boys are given no vacation, but are allowed a month's furlough out of every twelve.

The family of young Hobson received a letter from Lieutenant Hobson which was written a short time before the Alabama hero sunk the Merrimac in the mouth of the Santiago harbor. When the letter was written Hobson knew that he would be chosen for the desperate work which he so successfully accomplished. He wrote home that he was about to engage in a little undertaking which though of a very dangerous nature caused him no uneasiness. The relatives of the young officer say that he was always of a confident and sanguine temperament and that he never undertook any task without feeling certain of success.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 1,500,000 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP SMOKING!

"You Will Find It at **Kamper's"**

Hot Weather Drinks

"VARTRAY" Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, Seltzer,

NONE BETTER, $1.25 DOZEN.

Bottled Cider, 10c bottle.
Ritter's Grape Juice.
Waukesha Ginger Ale, $2.50 doz.
Hires' Root Beer, $1.00 dozen.
California Unfermented Wine.

FOR ICED TEA
Russian Reserve, $1 pound.
"Elite" Blend, 50c pound.
"Yum Yum," 40c pound.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store,
The Coffee Roasters.
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

MAIER & BERKELE

Are offering a choice line of new

SUMMER JEWELRY,

Such as BLOUSE SETS, LINKS, BELTS, GARTERS and other novelties at remarkably low prices. They are headquarters for DIAMONDS and FINE JEWELRY. WEDDING PRESENTS a specialty.

No. 31 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

Underwear
Negligee Shirts

A line fully replete with every known up-to-date idea. This season will greatly increase our reputation for being first and foremost in this line, "Men's Haberdashery." Your inspection kindly solicited.

The Gay Co.

MEETINGS.

A regular convocation of Mt. Zion chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., will be held this (Monday) evening, Masonic hall, chamber of commerce building, at 8 o'clock sharp. The M. and P. M. degrees will be conferred. All companions qualified fraternally invited to attend. JNO. R. WILKINSON, High Priest.

VIRGIL JONES, Secretary.

Satisfactory Clothing . . .

Satisfactory in style; satisfactory in service; satisfactory in saving. We make them; we sell them. That's the method that appeals to the frugality of all thoughtful people. Artistic tailoring—workmanship as fine and good as skilled and clever designers, cutters and sewers can produce. All their merit is yoked to fair, low prices free from the usual profits that the middlemen make.

Light Cheviot and Serge Business Suits,
Linen and Homespun Bicycle Suits,
Crash and Linen Outing Suits,
Fancy and White Flannel Trousers,
White Duck and Colored Linen Trousers,
Linen and Crash Bicycle Trousers,
Serge, Sicilian and Alpaca Coats,
White and Fancy Crash Vests.

Men's Negligee Shirts.

These Shirts are made of imported Madras and Cheviot and come in hundreds of designs. All colors and may be depended upon not to fade. To be worn with self cuffs and white linen collar. That's the proper combination—$1.00, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

Boys' Clothing.

Our Vestee and Sailor Suits are $2.50 to $6.50. It's a marvel what nice fabrics we've gathered and put into these suits; then the workmanship, the braiding—fine—unlike other store kinds. Special lines $3.00 and $3.50.
All the up-to-dateness that could be wished for in materials and making.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street, Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

MAY CHANGE THE ROTATION SYSTEM

Senatorial Convention Will Meet Again This Morning.

MAY DECLARE FIRST VOTE TIE

Chairman Rice Says He Does Not Believe He Can Vote Twice.

REFUSES TO STATE HOW HE WILL RULE

The Delegates Will Meet in the Reading Room of the Kimball House at 10 O'clock.

THE thirty-fifth district senatorial convention which adjourned Saturday on account of difference of opinion as to a point of parliamentary law will reconvene in the reading rooms of the Kimball house at 10 o'clock this morning.

The result of the agitation against the rotation system means much to Atlanta and Fulton county. If the local delegates carry their point the present system of rotation, which gives Fulton unfair representation on a basis of taxation and population, will in all probability be changed and Fulton county will be oftener represented in the state senate than heretofore.

Just what the convention will do this morning, however, is problematical. Saturday Mr. Fulton Colville, one of the Fulton delegates, introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three to arrange a more satisfactory system of rotation. The six Fulton delegates voted for the adoption of the resolution and the six Clayton and Cobb county delegates voted against it, making a tie. As Chairman Rice was a Fulton delegate, and his vote had already been cast with his delegation, he was not certain whether he had the right to vote again as chairman and asked until today to consider the matter.

Since then Chairman Rice has been industriously perusing innumerable authorities on parliamentary procedure. When seen last night he stated he did not think he had the right as chairman to vote the second time. When asked if he would rule this way today, he replied with the request to wait and see.

His statement bore every indication, however, that he intends to let his vote count with the delegation. When asked what effect this would have on proceedings, he stated he did not know. It is probable, however, that if matters take this course some compromise measure will be introduced whereby the Cobb and Clayton delegates may be satisfied and this county receive a more equitable representation than in the past.

Chairman Rice will announce his decision immediately after the convention is called to order this morning. It is possible a committee will be appointed to settle the question of rotation and report back to the convention. Certain it is the matter will be settled in some way, and although the vote of Saturday shows decided difference of opinion, it is believed harmony will eventually prevail today.

MANY WANT TO BE SEXTON

There Are Thirty-one Candidates Out to Succeed the Late Clarence Stephens.

As the date for the city primary draws near, more interest is being manifested in city politics. New candidates are beginning to bob up on all sides, and the campaign promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of the municipal government.

Messrs. Martin, English, and Woodward, the aspirants for the mayoralty, are working industriously for votes, and the race will be highly exciting toward the finish. It is said there may be some joint debates between the candidates for the mayoralty, and these political dissertations are more than apt to be exceedingly spicy.

The race for city sexton, however, will be unusually warm. Almost every day brings forward new candidates, and there are now thirty-one in the race. If the same ratio keeps up there will be fifty before the end of the month. The police department has three candidates out.

ATLANTA MEN ON TYBEE.

The City Salesmen Are Highly Delighted with Savannah Resort.

Tybee Island, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The City Salesmen's Association of Atlanta and their friends, about 800 in all, are spending a quiet Sunday on the island surf bathing and lounging about the hotel verandas, taking in the cool salt breeze and the strains of music from Liley's orchestra. The boys promise to enliven things tomorrow when boating, fishing, a badger fight and other sports will occupy them during the last day of their outing. A committee composed of Alderman I. S. Mitchell, Messrs. C. G. Hannah, Clarence Tappan, G. S. Prior and B. C. Gardner, of the Retail Grocers' Association, are here looking into the advisability of naming Tybee as the place for holding their annual outing.

MEETING CALLED FOR TONIGHT.

Whitehall Street Citizens Will Meet at the Residence of Colonel Maddox.

This evening there will be a meeting at the residence of Colonel J. J. Maddox, 438 Whitehall street, of those who are interested in the widening of Whitehall street.

The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock and the question of widening and paving the street will be informally discussed.

GROWTH OF GEORGIA PORTS.

Savannah and Brunswick Show Large Increases in Export Business.

Georgia's two leading ports have enjoyed a great increase in export traffic in the last nine months. Savannah and Brunswick have made remarkable gains.

One of the Brunswick papers mentions the arrival of six large vessels under their own canvas one day last week. The next day nine vessels arrived.

Brunswick's gain is largely due to the fact that the Southern railway has made extensive improvement there. Traffic from this section going to Europe or a north Atlantic port, formerly went by way of Norfolk. Now the Southern is helping to build up Brunswick with the result that in nine months the city's export trade increased 60 per cent. Here is an editorial from one of the Brunswick papers on the city's trade:

"The publication of the figures of the business carried on through the southern ports for the nine months, ending March 31, 1898, are not only pleasing as a study of the tendency of export business to southern ports, but are exceedingly encouraging to Brunswick. We quote the figures covering the same period of time for 1897-8, as follows:

	1897.	1898.
Brunswick	$ 5,608,086	$ 8,723,588
Charleston	10,469,280	10,694,507
Fernandina	816,769	1,223,090
Newport News	17,158,421	22,103,878
Norfolk	15,963,942	10,912,441
Savannah	20,396,993	25,417,343

"It will be seen that the gain for Brunswick in this period has been 55 per cent, while Savannah has only gained 24 per cent, and Norfolk has lost in the same time 31 per cent, which may fairly be counted to the gain of Newport News.

"With the exception of New Orleans, Galveston and a few of the smaller ports that are barely reaching the million mark, a general loss is shown at gulf ports, while in no instance does the gain go above 10 per cent.

"In view of the extensive improvements of the Southern railway at this port, and so far in excess of any need for the business of the present, there is a significance that may be readily attached, in connection with the above statistics.

"With all the immense expenditure and effort at Newport News her gain of exports have simply been a lopping off at Norfolk.

"That at Brunswick signifies new business, and perhaps a slight detraction from the gulf.

"From Memphis, Chattanooga and Atlanta, the advantages of Brunswick over the Virginia ports, as an aid to Southern railway dividends, are so great as to make any fair computation of startling effect. It is estimated that the Southern railway can handle double the number of cars from either of the above central and rating points to Brunswick, as against Newport News, at the same cost.

"To Newport News it is an all mountainous climb from the start, while to Brunswick there are no impeding grades, and the capacity of locomotives is doubled. You can watch for big things for Brunswick."

A LIVELY TIME WITH THE COPS

Some Cases of Interest Registered on the Police Docket.

FOR JUDGE ANDY'S MATINEE

Attempt to Assault Officers—Had a Gun Near a Church—Cases of Many Kinds.

The recorder will have both a large and an interesting court to try this afternoon. The patrolmen had a "big run," as it is called in police circles when business is flush, on Saturday night and Sunday morning, and over fifty cases were docketed for trial today.

Yesterday morning Patrolman Dukes caught Paul Anderson, a negro carriage driver, driving by a church in a lively trot, which is contrary to a new ordinance that became a law a few months ago on account of the vehicles making too much noise as they passed places of worship.

Patrolman Dobbins has a case booked against Mr. D. Sperling for allowing a vicious dog to run at large. The defendant claims that he can prove the canine is not vicious, and was not interfering with anybody's privileges or comfort.

The same officer will appear against James Colbert, colored, on a charge of disorderly conduct, disturbing public worship and discharging firearms in the city limits. Colbert will have to muster up some very strong witnesses to keep out of serious trouble, as he is accused of shooting a pistol near a church while services were going on.

Albert Harris was locked up yesterday morning at police barracks by Patrolmen Hamilton and Arthur, and the charge against him was so serious that he was not allowed to give bond unless for a very large amount. The officers claim that Harris attempted to assault them when they were arresting another negro, which came very near causing a small riot.

A middle-aged white man was locked up Saturday night on a charge of lunacy. Last night a friend came after him and told the station sergeant that the prisoner was not crazy, but had been on a protracted spree and needed medical attention. On this statement the man was permitted to go. As he was leaving the barracks he said to an officer: "I understand that you charged me with being crazy. I kinder think myself I am some sort of a fool, for I have blowed in $800 in six weeks while drinking around the town."

The most interesting case, however, to come up before the recorder this afternoon will be the trial of Z. T. Atwater and James Morgan, who were arrested by Patrolmen Hewell, Harris, Greer and Lanford. For some weeks the police have been worried with a house at No. 217½ Auburn avenue, where it was alleged that liquor was sold on Sundays. The place was conducted by Atwater as a sort of colored club. Yesterday the policemen made a raid and arrested Atwater for running a disorderly house, the state law not permitting a case for selling whisky on the Sabbath. In the house were found a basket, eleven bottles, some empty and some half filled with whisky, and two knives.

While the case was being made, Morgan interfered with the officers, and this caused his arrest.

No. 217½ Auburn avenue has been notorious in police circles for some time, and the people living in the neighborhood have been complaining no little of the disorder there.

These cases, together with the usual number of drunks of all sizes and styles and the general stock of rows which culminate Saturday nights after saloon hours, will make Judge Andy's matinee today one of the most interesting that has been on the boards for several weeks.

THE GOODNESS OF THE LORD

Dr. W. B. Stradley, Presiding Elder, Filled the First Methodist Pulpit Yesterday.

Dr. W. B. Stradley, presiding elder of the Atlanta district, filled the pulpit of the First Methodist church yesterday morning and delivered a forceful and eloquent sermon to a large congregation.

His text was from Psalms xxxi, 19: "O how great is Thy goodness which Thou hast laid up for those that fear Thee." The speaker emphasized the goodness of God to His people as evidenced by many deeds for the upbuilding and strengthening of humanity.

He stated that God has been storing up goodness for us for hundreds of years, and in support of this cited the coal in the earth, the fuel in the forest and the unbounded wealth in the soil. He also stated how God has blessed us mentally, physically, morally and spiritually.

Dr. Stradley wound up by exhorting his hearers not to be pessimistic, but to look on the bright side of everything. The man who is constantly looking for the thorns, said he, will never find the roses and will lead a life of misery.

FLANAGAN STILL HOPES.

Hears of the Motion for New Trial. Believes He Will Get It.

Flanagan has been told that his attorneys are about to make another fight to save his neck from the gallows. He believes that he will get a new trial.

In speaking of his case yesterday, he said, as he sat upon an iron bunk and puffed at a cigarette:

"The Lord is on my side just as I have always said He was. I have never thought that a just God would let them hang me when I only did what I had to do. You see, those lawyers think they are awful sharp when they try to make out that I am crazy, and I have thought they were not doing me right to set up any such plea when they could have got me off on the plea of justice. Oh, I will get a new trial and I will come clear, too."

TWO FAIR SPONSORS FOR THE REUNION

Virginia and Arkansas Divisions of Veterans Made Their Selections.

MISS WATSON FOR VIRGINIA

Miss Hedwig E. Penzel Appointed for the Arkansas Division.

THE QUESTION OF UNIFORMS AGITATED

Louisiana Confederates Are Talking About Coming in Fine Uniforms, but Cheap Ones Will Do.

THE veterans are selecting their sponsors for the July reunion. It is a great compliment to be chosen as sponsor or maid of honor. As a rule the veterans choose the prettiest girls in the state for the honor. The confederate veterans have an eye for the beautiful and they pick out the loveliest young women they can find.

There is a sponsor for each of the thirteen divisions and General John B. Gordon, General Stephen D. Lee and Adjutant General George Moorman each appoint a sponsor.

Every sponsor has a maid of honor. These thirty-two young ladies will be the guests of the Confederate Veterans Reunion Association of Atlanta. They will probably have quarters at the Kimball house.

Here are the sponsors for two states:

Miss Mattie Eppes Watson, of Petersburg, Va., has been appointed sponsor to represent the Virginians at the Atlanta reunion.

Miss Lizzie Pickett, of Norfolk, Va., daughter of Mr. Charles Pickett, is her maid of honor.

Miss Hedwig E. Penzel has been appointed sponsor by Major General John H. Horner to represent the Arkansas division.

Mrs. James Russell Miller has been appointed chaperon of the Arkansas division, and General Horner has authorized each brigade and each camp in his division to appoint a sponsor to represent them at the Atlanta reunion.

There is a strong sentiment among the veterans in favor of coming to Atlanta in the confederate uniform. This is a question entirely optional with the old soldiers. Many of them, though, are coming in their beloved gray. The subject is being discussed in New Orleans, and a movement is on foot there to get expensive uniforms. A suit of gray jeans and a hat can be bought in Atlanta for less than $2 and for about $2.75 a suit of much better goods can be bought. The New Orleans veterans have something more expensive in mind, however, judging from the following editorial in the States, of that city:

"In a short time the annual reunion of the confederate veterans is to take place in Atlanta. The indication is, that though the ranks of the war-worn old grizzled heads have been greatly thinned, this reunion will be the occasion of the grandest display that has yet been made on similar and preceding occasions. Atlanta is making great preparations to receive her honored guests, and from almost every considerable town within the limits of the confederacy we hear of preparations being made to attend.

"We venture a suggestion and in no spirit of disloyalty, but only as a precious remembrance of a glorious and heroic era the memory of which can never pass out of history. Since the close of the war between the states most of our veteran officers have worn blue or federal uniforms. There is no need for any such display of subserviency to prove the loyalty of southern soldiers to the union; that has been amply proved by their patient endurance of the oppressions that were imposed upon them in the reconstruction era, and ever by their dutiful and patriotic behavior as American citizens.

"We suggest then, that at the approaching reunion the members of the veterans associations and their officers wear the confederate uniform. To our mind it is the handsomest uniform that was ever donned, and its display at Atlanta in the ranks of the veterans will arouse a proud and glowing enthusiasm.

"We understand that Major General Lombard, of the Louisiana veterans, favors this idea and that on the occasion of the approaching reunion he will wear a full dress major general's confederate uniform.

"We submit this suggestion to the veterans of Louisiana and hope they will adopt it. Uniforms of excellent confederate gray can be had from $18 to $25. Of course, officers' uniforms, with the trimmings, will cost more. But it is a beautiful uniform: it is rich without being gaudy. Indeed, in its splendor and its simplicity it is fit for an emperor. By all means let us display the honored gray at Atlanta."

General Moorman, at his headquarters, New Orleans, has received a letter from Adjutant C. T. Boggs, Bob Jordan camp, No. 686, of Stephens, Ark., who says that a number of the members of that camp and others will attend the Atlanta reunion.

Adjutant N. B. Hogan, of Colonel L. C. Campbell camp, No. 486, United Confederate Veterans, Springfield, Mo., writes that they are promised a low round trip rate to Atlanta and return, and he says that if they secure the rate promised, a great many of "the boys" from Springfield, Mo., will attend.

DR. ALLEN SPEAKS ON CHINA

He Preached an Interesting Sermon at Trinity Church Yesterday Morning.

Rev. Young J. Allen, who was for forty years the most prominent missionary of the Methodist faith in China, preached at Trinity church yesterday morning.

Dr. Allen continued his series of talks upon the work of Christianizing China. He began the series some months ago and will at intervals tell the people here of the people in that far off eastern country.

No more interesting narrative of the Chinese country and people could be found than that given by Dr. Allen. He was in the country long enough to become as familiar with its language and customs as any native and he has written several books in the Chinese language.

Yesterday he told of the way in which he overcame the prejudices of the Chinese and gradually brought them to understand that he was their friend. He had to work years before doing much good because of the ignorance and inborn hatred of the people toward the Christian religion. The sermon yesterday was thoroughly enjoyed.

TURN VEREIN TO ENJOY PICNIC.

Will Have an Outing at Ponce de Leon on June 21.

The annual picnic of the Atlanta Turn Verein will be given at Ponce de Leon springs Tuesday, June 21st, one week from tomorrow.

The members of the Turn Verein have made great preparations for the day's celebration and will have one of the best programmes ever had on the occasion of a picnic of their society. The athletic contests and gymnastic feats will be unusually good and some splendid work will be done.

One of the pleasantest features of the day will be the dancing and music. This will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning and continue until 10 o'clock at night. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of the following gentlemen: Theo Cassier, Charles Vittur, C. A. Rauschenberg, George Mauer and J. P. McVey.

MRS. SCHMITT WANTS PROPERTY DIVIDED

Asks Court To Assume Charge of Estate of J. T. Schneider.

SAYS SHE GAVE HIM MONEY

Case Was Set for Hearing Saturday, but Was Postponed.

HAVE LIVED TOGETHER FOR A LONG TIME

Mrs. Schmitt Thought They Were Lawfully Married, When Interesting Complications Arise.

THE case of Mrs. John Schmitt against J. T. Schneider, asking for an injunction to enjoin him from disposing of any of his assets and using any money now in his possession, and for an order making him deliver to Mrs. Schmitt a half of the property which Schneider now owns, did not come up before Judge Candler Saturday.

The parties agreed to let it go over for a week and unless an agreement is reached between the principals by that time the court will handle the assets and make an equitable division. The issue between the parties is an unusual one, and there are many interesting allegations. Judge Lumpkin is disqualified in the case and Judge Candler will dispose of it.

The bill alleges:

"That in the month of February, 1878, while the plaintiff was living in the city of New York, a part from John Schmitt, who was then her husband, and while she was making her living by keeping a boarding house in that city, the defendant, J. T. Schneider, boarded with her.

"While there they became infatuated with each other. Schneider had at the time separated from his wife, and in July, 1878, exhibited to Mrs. Schmitt a paper which he said he had obtained in the courts of the city of New York. This document was a verdict, divorcing him from his wife.

"That the plaintiff and the said Schneider, then agreed upon the death of the plaintiff's husband, or upon her obtaining a divorce from him, that they would be married, but until that was done the plaintiff agreed to keep house for the defendant and to rear and take care of his two minor children, one of whom was aged eight months and the other about two years and a half old. The latter was living with the grandmother of said child.

"That in October, 1878, the plaintiff and the defendant, J. T. Schneider, moved to the city of Cincinnati, she still remaining with him in the capacity of housekeeper and as a nurse and foster mother to his child; where they remained for about nine months and then moved to Piqua, O., and they lived there in that capacity until 1882, when the husband of the plaintiff died in the city of New York.

"After which the plaintiff and the defendant agreed to live together and cohabit as man and wife. The said J. T. Schneider representing to the plaintiff that under the laws of Ohio no marriage ceremony was required and no license was required, but that the mere agreement of man and woman that they would live together as man and wife was all that was required, and from that period on until April, 1897, the plaintiff and the defendant, J. T. Schneider, lived together as husband and wife.

"She did all the housework, took care of and acted as the mother to his children. Part of the time she earned wages by hiring herself out as a servant, and nearly all the time following her profession of professional nurse, which paid very handsome wages. That during those years, while they were living in Piqua, Ohio, the plaintiff also kept a boarding house and had on an average for the six years as many as four boarders for the whole time, paying her on the whole the sum of $3 per week each; that she made on an average as a professional nurse as much as $50 a month from 1883 down to 1897. That in addition to services above mentioned she did some sewing for outsiders for which she received about $4 per week, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $72."

The petition further states that Mrs. Schmitt gave her earnings to Schneider for investment and he used them for that purpose and also to support his family. She alleges that Schneider would have been more pressed for money had he to support the children and himself on his own resources. The petition says that this plaintiff agreed to live with Schneider as his wife after the death of her husband in 1883, upon the faith which she placed in his representation that said cohabitation was legal, and that he had been divorced from his first wife, had a right to contract matrimony with her and all the services she has rendered and all of the accretions and additions made to his estate and income were made upon the faith of said representation, that she was his lawful wife and would have a lawful right at his death to inherit from him as an heir at law, or in case of a forced separation, to call upon him to render her a support out of his estate or from the proceeds of his wages.

The bill further alleges that Mrs. Schmitt and Mr. Schneider in 1891 moved and lived here all the time increasing their little mutual fortune. In April, 1897, certain rumors came to the ears of Mrs. Schmitt which intimated that she and Schneider were not living lawfully together, as no marriage ceremony had ever been performed and no license obtained under the laws of Georgia. While they were living in Atlanta the plaintiff thought it best to have the ceremony performed to allay any suspicions and to preserve their good name in the community. She repeatedly made an earnest request to Schneider that the ceremony be performed, stating to him that she was unwilling to live with him any longer unless he consented to that course.

Each time, however, the petition says, he peremptorially refused. Schneider, in order to make it appear that the plaintiff was his legal wife, went to New York and procured a marriage license certificate and showed it to certain persons in Atlanta. The petition goes on:

"This certificate was fraudulent and was obtained by the defendant and exhibited to others in order to deceive them, and this plaintiff then left his house and went west to visit some of her relatives, being out there some time. Schneider sent for her. She returned and again requested him to have the marriage ceremony performed. She remained here until November 20, 1897, endeavoring to persuade him to accede to her wishes, which, upon his finally refusing to do, she left him again, went west and returned to the city of Atlanta on May 21st for the purpose of requiring Schneider to turn over to her certain building and loan stock which she had in a building and loan association in Piqua, O., and also to require him to transfer to her certain stock which she had transferred to him and which she really owned in the Citizens' Loan and Banking Company of Atlanta, the latter amounting to $1,271."

When Mrs. Schmitt came to Atlanta she made a demand upon Schneider to deliver her the book that was the evidence of her stock in the Piqua, O., concern, which was in her name, and also demanding that he turn over to her the stock which was in the building and loan company of Atlanta, which he preemptorially refused to deliver unless she would execute him a receipt discharging him from all liability to her and from all demands against him of any nature or kind, which she refused to do. This occurred on June 1st.

Mrs. Schmitt made another demand and threatened Schneider with a suit in case he still refused to turn over both lots of said stock. On June 2d he turned over the stock by a proper transfer without requiring the receipt formerly asked for.

The petition says:

"That in the interview had between this plaintiff and the defendant on June 1st the counsel for plaintiff suggested that they being husband and wife, it was better if their differences could be reconciled and that they continue to live together, and plaintiff agreed to live with the defendant, provided he would have the marriage ceremony performed in accordance with the laws of Georgia, whereupon the defendant stated that he would be willing to do so but for the fact that his first wife was still living and that he had never been divorced from her, and that if he married the plaintiff he would be guilty of the crime of bigamy, and for that reason, and for that reason only, he declined.

"Whereupon this plaintiff stated that she would not consent to live with him if he had a living wife and was not divorced from her and that she had been misled by him for all of these years. And this, plaintiff alleges, was the first time that it had ever been intimated or suggested to her that the defendant, Schneider, had not been divorced from his first wife, and she was greatly humiliated and mortified by the said revelation and alleges that she has for all of these years been living with him in absolute ignorance of the facts and now claims that by reason of his fraud practiced upon her and his misrepresentations that she is entitled to share in the property now owned and held in his name and in equity and in good conscience the court should decree that equal division should be made thereof between them.

"Plaintiff further alleges that Schneider has deposited in the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company $1,200 and also owns stock in the Citizens' Loan and Banking Company amounting to about $3,000. It is also sighted that he has loaned money to the amount of $3,050."

Mrs. Schmitt asks that the defendant be enjoined and restrained from transferring or intermeddling with any of his assets or property until further order of the court, and also that a receiver be appointed for the assets upon which the plaintiff makes claim. That the defendant in this case be enjoined from paying to Schneider or his representatives any money upon the said mortgage; that the costs and expenses of this litigation be placed against Schneider and for further relief as the court sees necessary.

DRUGGISTS MEET ON TUESDAY

Pharmaceutical Association Will Convene in Brunswick.

LARGE ATTENDANCE EXPECTED

Interesting Programme Has Been Arranged—State Board of Pharmacy in Session Today.

The Georgia Pharmaceutical Association will hold its twenty-second annual convention in Brunswick, beginning Tuesday, June 14th, and ending Wednesday, June 15th.

The conventions of the association are always matters of considerable interest to the druggists of Georgia, and the one to be held in Brunswick promises to be one of the most successful meetings of the association.

The local secretary, William Jennings Butts, has announced that a splendid programme is in course of preparation and will be completed before the meeting of the association. The programme will be closely followed, and is replete with matters which will entertain the visiting druggists. A number of discussions on topics of the day in drug circles will be had, and these will be taken part in by a number of the most prominent pharmacists of this state.

Arrangements have been made whereby persons attending the convention can obtain a rate on a basis of one and one-third fare from any point in the state. A large attendance is expected and a number of prominent pharmacists from other states will doubtless be present to watch the work which is going on in Georgia.

The Georgia state board of pharmacy will meet in the Oglethorpe hotel, Brunswick, at 9 o'clock this morning for the purpose of examining applicants for druggists' licenses. This will be one of the regular meetings of the board, and the number of applicants promises to be large.

Southern Biblical Assembly, Knoxville, Tenn., June 16-25.

One fare for the round trip via Southern railway. Tickets on sale June 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, also June 20th and 21st, final limit July 4, 1898. Sale of tickets open to the public.

Apply to any agent Southern railway for schedules and other information.

AT THE THEATERS.

The production tonight of "Moths" is eagerly awaited by the many admirers of the Grand stock company. The play is a dramatization of Ouida's famous novel of that title. It has all the florid diction and epigrammatic brilliancy that give her writings distinction in the literature of frothor, as one may call it, the literature of champagne. Most of the women are, as Ouida usually paints her sex, careless as to morals, off color as to deportment, flippant and purposeless, all except Vera, the sweet, innocent heroine who has been carefully reared by her puritanical grandmother, and is suddenly thrust into the worst set of Paris society by a frivolous, unprincipled mother, Lady Dolly, who has not seen her since childhood and who is disgusted at her virtue. Here she is forced into a marriage with the Russian prince, Zouroff, after having fallen in love with a young singer, Correze, who tells her that her associates are but the moths of the world, who eat away the moral fabric of society when they are not scorching their wings at the candle of folly. The Duchess de Sonnaze is a former mistress of the prince, who is noted for his intrigues, and after his marriage he still continues the liaison under the same roof. Vera, discovering the humiliation put upon her, commands the woman to leave her roof, the prince's answer being a blow in the face and exile to his estates in Poland. The Duke of Mull, an English cousin, and his little American bride, Fuchia Leach, stand loyal to Vera, and with the assistance of Lord Jura, another Englishman, who loves her, she is rescued in the end. Zouroff is slain in a duel with Jura, who also gives up his life. "Moths" will be given Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and cette Ryley's comedy, "Christopher, Jr.," the play made famous by John Drew and Wednesday matinee. The balance of the week will be given over to Madeline LuMaude Adams.

Lost in Battle!



When our heroes return to us from the Spanish war, battered and maimed, as many of them will be, we shall honor their crippled state because it was the result of war and patriotism. But a man who maims himself can receive no honor. And neither can we honor in the slightest degree, but rather censure, persons who allow deformities to grow on them, or on their children, without availing themselves of the means that science offers for their correction.

WE CURE POSITIVELY all such deformities and disfigurements as curvatures of the spine, crooked limbs or feet, knock-knees, clubfoot, facial blemishes, harelip, cross-eyes and other diseases of sight or hearing or of any external feature of the human form divine.

We have the finest electrical machines, appliances and inventions in connection with surgical science. Our medical department for the cure of chronic diseases is no less complete and efficient. Consultation free. Mail treatment given by question blanks. Address

Washington Medical and Surgical Institute

No. 500 and 501 Austell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

ft rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, with its nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket. 1,200,000 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP SMOKING!

NO-TO-BAC

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"

Hot Weather Drinks

"VARTRAY" Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, Seltzer,

NONE BETTER, $1.25 DOZEN.

Bottled Cider, 10c bottle.
Ritter's Grape Juice.
Waukesha Ginger Ale, $2.50 doz.
Hires' Root Beer, $1.00 dozen.
California Unfermented Wine.

FOR ICED TEA
Russian Reserve, $1 pound.
"Elite" Blend, 50c pound.
"Yum Yum," 40c pound.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store,
The Coffee Roasters.
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

MAIER & BERKELE

Are offering a choice line of new

SUMMER JEWELRY,

Such as BLOUSE SETS, LINKS, BELTS, GARTERS and other novelties at remarkably low prices. They are headquarters for DIAMONDS and FINE JEWELRY. WEDDING PRESENTS a specialty.

No. 31 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

Underwear Negligee Shirts

A line fully replete with every known up-to-date idea. This season will greatly increase our reputation for being first and foremost in this line. "Men's Haberdashery." Your inspection kindly solicited.

The Gay Co.

MEETINGS.

A regular convocation of Mt. Zion chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., will be held this (Monday) evening, Masonic hall, chamber of commerce building, at 8 o'clock sharp. The M. and P. M. degrees will be conferred. All companions qualified fraternally invited to attend. JNO. R. WILKINSON, High Priest.

VIRGIL JONES, Secretary.

Satisfactory Clothing . . .

Satisfactory in style; satisfactory in service; satisfactory in saving. We make them; we sell them. That's the method that appeals to the frugality of all thoughtful people. Artistic tailoring—workmanship as fine and good as skilled and clever designers, cutters and sewers can produce. All their merit is yoked to fair, low prices free from the usual profits that the middlemen make.

Light Cheviot and Serge Business Suits,
Linen and Homespun Bicycle Suits,
Crash and Linen Outing Suits,
Fancy and White Flannel Trousers,
White Duck and Colored Linen Trousers,
Linen and Crash Bicycle Trousers,
Serge, Sicilian and Alpaca Coats,
White and Fancy Crash Vests.

Men's Negligee Shirts.

These Shirts are made of imported Madras and Cheviot and come in hundreds of designs. All colors and may be depended upon not to fade. To be worn with self cuffs and white linen collar. That's the proper combination—$1.00, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

Boys' Clothing.

Our Vestee and Sailor Suits are $2.50 to $6.50. It's a marvel what nice fabrics we've gathered and put into these suits; then the workmanship, the braiding—fine—unlike other store kinds. Special lines $3.00 and $3.50.
All the up-to-dateness that could be wished for in materials and making.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street, Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

GEORGIA SOLDIERS GET TASTE OF WAR

Colonel Brown's Regiment Has To Quell Negro Riots.

MEN JUST FROM TAMPA TALK

Philadelphia Committee Says Troops Are in Good Condition.

ONLY ONE OF THE NEGROES WAS KILLED

He Was Using a Rifle, and It Was Necessary to Fire a Few Bullets Into Him.

THE Atlanta boys who went to war with Colonel Oscar J. Brown were the first of the American soldiers to get a taste of trouble. They have been conducting a little war of their own down at Tampa and their firm and courageous work has brought the Second Georgia regiment into the notice of General Miles and the other high army officials.

The negro riots at Tampa gave the Georgians the opportunity to show that they were made of the finest grade of steel. The only police protection now afforded the city of Tampa is that given by the Second Georgia, which has been detailed to police the city. The regular police force was totally inadequate to enforce a peaceful observance of the laws and it was necessary to give the policemen aid.

Mr. C. B. Hall and other prominent Philadelphians, who went to Tampa with the members of the select and common council of Philadelphia to look into the condition of the Pennsylvania troops, gave interesting accounts yesterday of the manner in which the Georgia men are keeping order at the great camp on the coast.

Only one negro soldier was killed by the white troops. He was desperate and would not be arrested. He had some trouble with the white soldiers and immediately went to his tent and secured a gun. In the fight which followed he had four shots fired into his body. The Georgia soldiers were called into action and the general riot which was threatened was quelled.

There is continual fighting at Tampa. The councilmen from Philadelphia were there for several days and they saw many evidences of disorder. They say the trouble is all occasioned by the negro soldiers, who try to run Tampa. The southern white troops resent the insolence of the negroes and trouble ensues. It is impossible to keep order, according to the Philadelphia gentleman, and several times an entire battalion of the Second Georgia has been needed at once to stop fights.

It appears that the negro troops are encouraged to their acts of violence by their white officers, many of whom, it is said, have given proof of their incompetency. It is said that the officers told the negroes to wear their side arms and to resent any insults. They were told, it seems, that the whites hated them and would insult them.

Condition of the Troops.

The condition of the troops at Tampa has been wildly exaggerated, according to Mr. Hall, of the Philadelphia council. He says he was greatly surprised to find the soldiers so well cared for, especially in a camp where there were 50,000 men and no railroad facilities to bring in supplies. He had heard wonderful stories of the suffering and distress of the troops at Tampa. As there were several thousand men from Philadelphia and vicinity at Tampa these stories caused considerable interest in Philadelphia and a movement was begun to furnish aid to the troops. A resolution was introduced in council to appropriate $50,000 for the soldiers. Another bill was introduced to appropriate $5,000 for the destitute families of the men who had gone to war. This last was passed, but the first was tabled pending an investigation of the situation. This investigation has just been made by the following distinguished gentlemen, who have been at the Kimball for two days:

James L. Miles, Jacob J. Seeds, James B. Anderson, Edward W. Patton, James P. McNichol, Joseph H. Kleumer, Harry D. Beaston, Isaac D. Hetzell, Martin W. Bougher, Thomas W. Cunningham, Samuel D. L't, John R. Loyd, James Franklin and Charles B. Hall.

The councilmen were surprised to find the troops at Tampa in such good condition. They arrived there just after 28,000 men had been loaded on the transports to be sent to Cuba and consequently the majority of the men from Pennsylvania were not in camp. But the Third Pennsylvania was not sent away and the committee visited this camp to make its investigation. The gentlemen found that the men were well uniformed, equipped and fed. There was no evidence of suffering except from the intense heat. The men were where they could get every advantage in the way of sea bathing.

Mr. Hall visited the Georgia camp and saw the men in their tents. They are fairly well equipped, but some of them have not yet received uniforms. The men are well fed and the letters of complaint which some of the soldiers have written have all emanated from professional kickers. Of course, the number of men in camp is so large as to make it impossible with the inadequate railroad facilities to provide for the men as should be done, but taken altogether the troops are cared for surprisingly well.

Nearly all of the gentlemen in the Philadelphia party have been in Atlanta before. They came down with the delegation which accompanied the liberty bell to the Cotton States and International exposition. All of them think Atlanta should have been made the camp for the troops.

Business Has Been Dull.

Manchester, June 12.—Business has been dull since Whitsuntide and the new business is much below the output, but old engagements keep prices fairly steady. Calcutta was idle and the other Indian markets were bidding most unacceptable figures. The China business was small. South America and other minor markets have been buying moderately. Printing cloths were slow and slightly easier. In yarns there was nothing beyond a small hand-to-mouth trade. Prices were generally steady. On the continent the manufacturing centers were also dull, with prices unchanged.

CORPORAL ROBS A SQUAD OF BATHERS

Gathered Up Money and Watches and Became a Deserter.

THE "BOYS" WERE IN THE LAKE

While Corporal Fred Sullivan Kept Watch Upon the Shore.

HE DISAPPEARED WITH ALL THE VALUABLES

Got Gold Watches and $75—Police Notified and a Reward Offered of $25.

ONE of the soldiers who has been in camp at Fort McPherson is badly wanted by several of his comrades as well as by his superior officers, who charge him with desertion.

The missing corporal is Fred E. Sullivan, one of the regulars. It isn't often that a soldier's comrades upon the tented fields or any other fields think so much of him as to earnestly wish for his capture when he has deserted, but it was the sudden and unexpected manner in which Sullivan took his leave and what he also took along with his leave that didn't belong to him.

Yesterday morning Sullivan with three or four dozen other soldiers left Fort McPherson on a short leave of absence for the purpose of taking a refreshing bath in a nearby lake. Sullivan was in charge of the squad, being a corporal, and when the lake was reached he told the "boys" that as some one of the party would have to remain on shore and look after the clothes, watches and other valuables, he would kindly perform that office and forego the great pleasure of a plunge in the cooling water.

Of course, such kindness was met with many thanks and the party doffed their uniforms and were soon sporting Undine-like in the lake. All the watches, rings, money, etc., had been piled up close together, so that Sullivan might the better keep his eye on them. He kept his eye on them all right, but also kept an eye on the men in the water, and when he saw that they were fixed so that they could not pursue him he quietly gathered up all the valuables in reach and ran off into the woods.

And that was the last seen of him and the valuables up to a late hour last night.

A telephone message was sent from the fort to police barracks in the city giving a description of Sullivan and of some of the articles he carried off.

It was stated that the missing soldier had succeeded in getting a number of fine gold watches and about $75 in cash. In fact, what he left behind him on the shores of the lake wasn't worth carrying off.

A reward of $25 has been offered for Sullivan. If he is caught he will not only be made to disgorge his treasures, but he will be severely dealt with as a deserter.

Sullivan came from Chickamauga and had been at the fort for about two weeks. He had every appearance of being a right sort of man and his comrades would never have suspected him of foraging on their private property. Sullivan is said to be a citizen of Chicago.

Just before leaving the fort with his squad of bathers Corporal Sullivan borrowed a fine gold watch from a brother officer, saying that he wished to be certain to get his men to return on time. This watch went in with the other boodle which he stole.

The police in the city are keeping a lookout for the missing corporal.

VIADUCT WORK PROGRESSES

Material Is Arriving and Men Are Pushing the Immense Structure to Completion.

The work on the Mitchell street viaduct is progressing and the bill recently filed by Mr. T. A. Shelton asking that an injunction be granted against the city and that the work be stopped will probably have no effect on the construction of the immense bridge, and, it is said, will cause no delay.

Mayor Collier was asked yesterday if it was probable that the court would stop the work. He replied that it would not, and that as fast as the material could be secured the viaduct would be built.

It is probable that the foundation will be commenced this week and the immense stones that will support the heavy iron and steel will be placed in position by the large derrick and hoisting machines that are now nearly completed. Travel over the railroad tracks will be little interfered with and vehicles will have free passage during the time consumed in the erection of the viaduct, which will require about eight months.

The material for the bridge is arriving rapidly and in a short time the foundation will begin to show above the ground.

DEKALB HAS A HOME GUARD

Young Men of That County Organize a Company for the Defense of Their Homes.

A home guard, composed of young men of DeKalb county, has been organized and they announce that they will defend their homes should the occasion arise.

The company was organized by Dr. Logan Thomas, assisted by Mr. C. O. Johnson. More than thirty young men have already enlisted and the roster is growing larger every day.

The following officers have been elected: Captain, Logan Thomas; first lieutenant, C. O. Johnson; second lieutenant, L. P. Dewey; secretary and treasurer, Carlos Knox; first sergeant, C. S. Watts; second sergeant, C. J. Lockridge.

The company has been named the DeKalb County Light Infantry and meets every Thursday night at the residence of Captain Thomas to drill. The company will not call upon the state for equipments, but will raise the amount necessary for this purpose by giving ice cream festivals and dances. These affairs are well attended and the members of the company are receiving every encouragement from the citizens of DeKalb county.

VANDERBILDT IS NOT VANDERBILT

The Alleged Spanish Spy Denies That He Has Visited Atlanta Before.

SAYS HE IS NOT THE SAME MAN

Gave The Constitution an Interesting Talk by Proxy Yesterday.

AN INTERVIEW UNDER MANY DIFFICULTIES

Colonel Cook Had To Be Used as a Medium to Secure the Desired Information.

SENOR George Eduard Vanderbildt, the alleged Spanish spy at Fort McPherson, denies the impeachment that he once starred in high Atlanta society as a blueblooded millionaire. He swears that prior to his wonderful experiences in Cuba, while engaged in the interesting duties of assisting General Gomez in freeing Cuba and killing Spaniards, he was a marine on board the battleship Atlanta. He avers that he is not the same George Vanderbilt who came to Atlanta and talked of private yachts, immense estates and thoroughbred horses with such a graceful and familiar manner. He also denies that there are unpaid board bills still awaiting in Atlanta for his return.

These denials were gained from Senor Vanderbildt in an unusual interview held with him yesterday by a representative of The Constitution. The newspaper man did not see the prisoner and the prisoner did not see the newspaper man. The interview was accomplished, however, by the aid of half a dozen officers at Fort McPherson. Colonel Cook, himself, had to be called upon to act as interpreter, despite the fact that Vanderbildt speaks seven languages and is particularly fluent in the use of the only language which the newspaper man knew.

The war department has strict rules which provide that prisoners of war, and especially accused spies, shall hold no communication with outsiders. If the prisoners want to talk they may talk to themselves, and those who want to talk with them may seek more available conversationists. When Colonel Cook was requested to allow a representative of the press to interview Vanderbildt he was positively shocked at the suggestion of such a breach of war department etiquette. He was asked if this little detail of the rules might not be avoided by sending in Vanderbildt a list of written questions to answer. The colonel acquiesced, after being assured that no cipher language of the Spanish spy system would be used.

This method of interviewing a prisoner was entirely new at the fort, but it was successful. That is, it succeeded in that it gained the desired statements, but it was unsuccessful from a newspaper point of view. It is impossible to describe the way the prisoner looked, how he changed countenance and how he turned pale when asked about the Methuselah-like board bills. The questions were written by Colonel Cook, himself, at the dictation of the reporter, who felt quite important at having a genuine war colonel to act as his amanuensis After the questions were put on paper an orderly had to be called and the queries were intrusted to him to be carried to the sergeant of the guard. After passing through half a dozen officers the paper reached Vanderbildt's hands and he was at last being interviewed—although at long range. The reporter and the colonel sat at headquarters and talked war while the other end of the interview was being conducted.

After the supply of red tape on hand had been exhausted the orderly came back, bearing with him the fruits of the interview. He was accompanied by four guards to be sure that the interview could not escape, and carry with it information to the Spanish. The paper arrived safely in the colonel's office and then after being read it was turned over to The Constitution.

To the first question: "Were you ever in Atlanta before?" Vanderbildt had written in answer a large and scrawling, "No." To the other questions he had written varied answers. He had negative answers written after all the questions relating to his meteoric career in Atlanta as a social lion, and all references to board bills and borrowed coin were followed with the same answer. Vanderbildt claimed to know no one in Atlanta. He said he had never owned the private yachts which the first George Vanderbildt had claimed as some of his little property. He had never been entertained by any prominent Atlanta family, nor had he spent the summer with Atlantians at Old Point Comfort. He was certain that he was not the same man and while he did not resent it, still he did not like the charge of having at one time played the lord in this city.

Vanderbildt says he was born in New York; that he is a member of the wealthy Vanderbilt family and was originally named George Edward Vanderbilt, but he was rather wild and to conceal his identity and shield the family name he had changed his name to George Eduard Vanderbildt. He says his change of name will not interfere with his inheritance of a fortune of $800,000, when he reaches the age of forty years. George says he is pining for a letter from his friend, General Fitzhugh Lee. It appears from his story that after he had slaughtered a small army of Spaniards and had willed his borrowed machete to General Gomez, who had lost his while fording a muddy branch, he went out and was captured by the enemy. The Spaniards carried him in triumph to Havana and were preparing for a grand time to celebrate his hanging, when General Lee, then the American consul, interfered and stood good for Vanderbildt's board bill at the Hotel Inglaterra. Vanderbildt says this was the only board bill he ever skipped. He says that he and General Lee got quite chummy while residing beneath the same palm tree and he feels certain that when eGneral Lee hears that he has been unjustly accused of being a Spanish spy, he will hasten to secure his release.

Though Vanderbildt denies he is the same Vanderbilt that came to Atlanta six years ago, many think he is, for he bears the same description. That Vanderbildt is still well remembered by many prominent Atlantians who happened to loan him money.

THE HARTWELL COMMENCEMENT

Hon. John Temple Graves to Speak There on June 12th.

Hartwell, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The commencement of the Hartwell institute, an occasion of annual interest, will begin here on June 11th, extending through June 16th. The programme for the several days will be varied and entertaining and a larger attendance than usual is anticipated on account of the fact that Hon. John Temple Graves will deliver the annual address on the 15th instant. Arrangements are being made to accommodate many visitors from Atlanta and the surrounding towns. The Southern railway has named a one and one-third rate from Atlanta and adjacent territory.

Skin Comfort

is only another name that is given to **Comfort Powder** by fleshy people who chafe—ladies who perspire excessively, and persons who suffer with tender, aching feet, or any other skin affection. Please try it.

All druggists. 25 and 50c. Sample box free. COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Ct.

TWO DEAD SOLDIERS GO FROM THE FORT

Body of One Is Sent to Marietta for Interment.

CAVALRYMAN DIES OF FEVER

Was a Member of the Second Regiment Now at Tampa.

TROOPS ARE SENT TO TAMPA CAMP

Nearly Two Hundred Were Sent Away Last Night—Colonel Ray's Men Leave.

THE dead bodies of two soldiers were sent away from Fort McPherson yesterday. One of the bodies went to Marietta to be buried in the national cemetery and the other was sent to Louisville to lie in an old family cemetery.

Night before last a member of the Second cavalry, who was brought from Tampa last week, died at the general hospital. He was quite sick before leaving Tampa and he lived but four days here. Fever was the cause of his death.

The young cavalryman was named J. V. Devotie. His home was in Louisville and he has several relatives living there. The family of the young man were telegraphed and they instructed the officers here to send the body home. This was done last night. The body which was sent to Marietta was that of D. Bullard, the soldier who committed suicide Saturday morning. A detail of soldiers accompanied the body to its last resting place.

Soldiers Leave the Fort.

Nearly two hundred recruits left Fort McPherson last night for Tampa, Fla. The men went over the Southern railway. They will join the regiments to which they are assigned and will wait at Tampa until uniformed and equipped.

Every day small detachments of recruits are sent away from the fort. Some of the men go to New Orleans, some to Mobile and others to Tampa. There have been no further movements to San Francisco to join the Manila expedition. More than a thousand recruits remain at the fort and from one hundred to three hundred arrive every day.

A train with sick soldiers from Tampa was expected last night or this morning. The number of sick soldiers on the train is not known.

Ray's Men Go to Macon.

The men who were recruited in Atlanta for Colonel Ray's regiment of immunes have been sent to Macon. They left in small detachments. Ninety-one left on one train. The captains who are recruiting here are slowly securing the desired number of men, but so far no full companies have been sent to Macon. Captain Yancey Carter has carried about twenty men.

DEATH OF BURGESS G. KELLY

An Old and Well-Known Citizen Passes Away in Gwinnett County.

Mr. Burgess G. Kelly died at his home in Gwinnett county yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and his remains will be brought to Atlanta today for interment in the family burying lot at Oakland. The body will arrive at 2:20 on the local train from Norcross and will be taken immediately to the cemetery.

Mr. Kelly was an old and well-known citizen of Atlanta and during his life amassed considerable real estate in the city. He was born on the family plantation in Gwinnett county and came to this city in 1866, and opened a drug store at the corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets, where the Norcross building now stands. He was prosperous in business and invested his savings in real estate, and was the owner of valuable business property.

His first wife died leaving a son, who survived his mother only a year or so. Mr. Kelly was married a second time to a Miss Lee, of this city, but she did not live long.

In 1890, Mr. Kelly married his third wife, a widow by the name of Cheshire, who survives him. At the time of his marriage he decided to retire from active business life, and to that end disposed of all his city real estate and moved to his large plantation in Gwinnett county.

Mr. Kelly had many friends in Atlanta who will be pained to learn of his death.

THE DEATH OF MR. SAM BUICE.

A Popular Young Man Expired in Augusta Yesterday.

Mr. Sam Buice, a gentleman well known in this city, died yesterday in Augusta, Ga., where he had been residing for some time. The remains will be interred in this city, but the arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been completed.

The remains will leave Augusta this morning at 8:05 o'clock, reaching this city at noon. Funeral services will be conducted at the residence of the brother of the deceased, Mr. Dave Buice, 21 Piedmont avenue. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

DEATH OF EDGAR L. WILLEFORD.

He Passed Away Yesterday at the Residence of His Parents.

Mr. Edgar L. Willeford, a young man well known in the city, died yesterday, after a lingering illness, at the residence of his father, Mr. J. W. Willeford. He had been ill for some time, and his death was not entirely unexpected.

Funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Seventh Day Adventist church, 507 East Fair street, and the interment will occur immediately after.

PREACHED A STRONG SERMON.

Dr. Hopkins Heard at Merritts Avenue Church Yesterday.

Dr. I. S. Hopkins occupied the pulpit of the Merritts avenue Methodist church yesterday morning. He delivered a powerful sermon, and held the attention of the congregation. Dr. Hopkins chose his text from Psalms, lxxxiv, 2: "For the Lord God is a sun and a shield. No good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly."

In part the minister said:

"David voiced in this psalm the cry of humanity. When we are disappointed, distressed and things go wrong with us we are buffeted about. Turning away from its human side and from itself, the soul finds expression for its feeling and trust in God in the words of the text. The tendency of the times is toward realism, agnosticism and doubt. It is hard in all our daily events to realize that while this world presses on us there is yet another and a better world. The care for what we shall eat and wherewithal shall we be clothed and how are we to meet the emergencies of this hour seems to cloud our vision.

"The soul so beset seems to droop its wings and lose the hope that belongs to it. The text declares plainly that God is our sun, and again He is our protection and shield; and there is a direct promise of reward plainly stated. Reward is what one works for. It is the merchant's and the business man's motive. It prompts the lawyer's pleadings. The preacher hopes as his reward to receive souls for his hire. This reward is worthy, not mercenary only.

"We need protection. We are not as strong or as wise as we need be. We are not masters of the forces of nature. We are constantly appropriating and interpreting nature, and we have wrought largely from it, but we stand powerless in any great demonstration of nature's force. The storm at sea, the cyclone across the country, the gaping earth as it trembles will blanch the proudest cheek and cause the strongest hearts to tremble."

HARD TACK OUT; REFUSED TO DRILL

Alabama Company and Its Captain To Be Courtmartialed.

HAD FIVE DAYS' RATIONS

The Boys Were Hungry and Ate the Food in One Day.

THEN CAME FOUR DAYS OF HUNGER

When Ordered to Assemble for Drill They Sulked in Their Tents and Refused to Obey.

Mobile, Ala., June 12.—(Special.)—A serious difficulty in one of the companies of the First Alabama regiment has come to a head, and though officially guarded, the facts thereof leaked out today.

The Huntsville company, Captain R. L. Hay commanding, recently refused to drill because they claimed they were not properly fed. An investigation showed that five days' rations had been issued the men. They consumed them in one day. Captain Hay was called to account by Colonel Higdon, who warned him that such a thing must not occur again. It did occur again, and it was after the second instance of wasted rations when the company refused to go on the drill field.

Captain Hay and his command were placed under arrest and a courtmartial ordered. To stop the proceedings, Captain Hay has tendered his resignation, which has been forwarded to the war department. The company will be permitted to select another commander.

In justice to himself Captain Hay states that one of his sergeants, Hall, is in the pesthouse with smallpox and four other sergeants, messmates, are quarantined. This crippled his force in the management of rations, etc.

Captain Hay will leave as soon as his resignation is accepted.

The whole affair is regretted on both sides, the regimental and general officers and the company and its commander. This camp is being conducted on strictly military rules and the authorities let no personal sentiment influence them. An evidence of rigid rules was furnished tonight by a general order which prohibits every one, commissioned officers and men, from absenting themselves from camp after dusk.

General Schwan and staff arrived this morning and assumed command of the division. Brigadier General W. W. Gordon, of Georgia, is in the city and will report for duty tomorrow.

It is quite certain that several other regiments will be ordered here at once to complete the first division. A long wished for rain has been falling all day, being the first since the volunteers went into camp.

WILL TRAIN SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Session of the Peabody Institute Will Begin Today.

The yearly session of the Peabody institute will begin this morning and will last for two weeks. The work of the institute will be under the direction of Major R. J. Guinn, county school commissioner, but the active work will be done by two colored instructors.

The Peabody is a normal training school for colored teachers seeking places in the colored county schools, the sessions are held every year and applicants come from all parts of the state.

Last year the membership was about 250, and it is expected that the present session will be well attended. Fulton and adjacent counties will probably furnish the majority of the applicants this year.

PASSING THRONG.

Dr. J. F. Lemmon, a prominent physician of Marietta, was in the city yesterday, registered at the Marion.

Messrs. B. F. Johnson and O. M. Gerald, merchants of Thomson, are at the Aragon.

Judge Hamilton McWhorter, of Lexington, a prominent attorney of that city, is a guest of the Kimball.

Mr. A. N. Cummings, of New Orleans, is stopping at the Kimball.

Mr. P. A. Franklin, a prominent dry goods merchant of New York, is registered at the Kimball.

Mr. R. C. Middleton, of Birmingham, is stopping at the Kimball. Mr. Middleton has extensive coal interests in Alabama.

Mr. S. H. Myers, a well-known attorney of Augusta, was in the city yesterday, a guest of the Kimball.

Dr. T. N. White, a prominent physician of Spring Garden, Ala., is stopping at the Marion.

Colonel M. P. Reese, a prominent attorney of Washington, is registered at the Kimball.

Mr. B. F. Quarles, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y., is at the Aragon.

Mr. Charles N. Curry, of Cincinnati, is registered at the Marion.

"NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL!"

This is the motto which has become our rule of practice in dealing with Nervous, Chronic, Blood or Private Diseases. As a consequence we have never failed to cure any curable case of

VARICOCELE OR STRICTURE.

This alone would rank us among the greatest benefactors of suffering humanity.



And who can tell what agonies we have relieved in curing stricture alone! In the continued stages of this disorder the pain and irritation of the parts effectually kill sleep; the face gets pinched and wan; the bladder and kidneys become diseased; the back aches; the patient is tormented with chills and flushes; appetite is lost; mind is crushed as well as body.

What a blessing it is to feel certain that we can cure it every time, and that even in our mail treatment there is "No such word as fail."

Consultation always free. Write or call on

Dr. Hathaway & Co.,

22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

We have carefully prepared Symptom Blanks—No 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh, and new 64-page booklet which we will send FREE to all who really desire truthful information about their condition.

EX-BAILIFF USES HIS WINCHESTER

Nat Anderson Sends a Bullet Into the Body of M. G. Davenport.

AN OLD GRUDGE WAS IN IT

Anderson Walks to Police Barracks and Gives Himself Up.

DAVENPORT ONCE ARRESTED BY ANDERSON

A Sunday Row That Ended with a Sensation—Happened Outside the City Limits—What Occurred.

WITH his face bruised and bleeding and his clothing covered with blood, ex-Bailiff Nat Anderson walked into the police barracks yesterday afternoon, and handing to the station sergeant a dangerous looking Winchester rifle, remarked as he brushed the clots of blood from his mustache:

"I have just shot a man and wish to give myself up."

The shooting made up a very lively Sunday afternoon sensation. The bleeding ex-bailiff with his rifle walked into the police barracks at a few minutes before 3 o'clock and behind him was Patrolman McEntire, who had heard of the difficulty, but had refrained from making an arrest, as Anderson agreed to give himself up and there was some doubt about the shooting having occurred in the city limits.

The man whom the ex-bailiff had shot was Melvin G. Davenport. The bullet entered the hip, inflicting a serious but not necessarily fatal wound. Davenport had been arrested by Anderson when the latter was an officer and it was presumed that he wanted a little satisfaction now that both were ordinary citizens.

Anderson claims that he was met by Davenport and two other men, one called Tom Foster, and the three tried to raise a row with him early Sunday morning. He says he saw that Davenport was drinking and told him to postpone the matter until Monday. He left the three men, but encountered Davenport later on Marietta street near a brickyard office and just where the double street car track ends. Davenport again showed fight.

"I told the man," Anderson stated to the police, "to go away and let me alone, and while I was talking to him he suddenly struck me a blow on the mouth that simply paralyzed me for a few seconds. Getting up, with my clothes torn and my face covered with blood, I ran to my home, which was near by, and got hold of a Winchester rifle. Returning to the street, I saw my assailant and I fired one shot at him. When I saw him fall I decided to give myself up."

Anderson further stated that he had occasion to arrest Davenport about six months ago when acting as a bailiff, Davenport having assaulted a street car motorman with a rock. He also once arrested the man Tom Foster, who was with Davenport yesterday morning.

Eye witnesses to the affair state that they saw Davenport, who appeared to be drinking, strike Anderson and a few minutes later they saw Anderson come up with a gun and saw him fire one shot.

Anderson claims to have witnesses who will testify that Davenport and his two friends drew knives on him Sunday morning.

There is still another arrest which was made by ex-Bailiff Anderson which plays a part in the shooting yesterday. About three months ago Bailiff Anderson had a warrant for Jim Sweat and while Sweat was running with a double-barrel shotgun in his hand Anderson shot him and, strange to say, the shooting was done with the same rifle used yesterday and the ball struck Sweat in almost the exact portion of the body where Davenport was hit yesterday afternoon.

Now it is claimed that Davenport is a friend of Sweat and that the row yesterday started about the latter's arrest and the shooting of him by Anderson.

The Grady hospital ambulance was summoned shortly after the shooting yesterday, but the physicians declined to let it go out as the scene of the shooting was beyond the city limits.

At the police barracks Anderson washed and dressed his own wounds and found that he was badly scratched and bruised about the face. His shirt and coat were torn into shreds.

The police decided to hold Anderson until his case could be further looked into and he was placed in the corridor of the prison.

"I simply wish to do what is right," said the ex-bailiff, "and all I ask is to be treated fairly. I have shot a man and I did so to protect myself against a bully who wished to harm me because I was forced to put him behind the bars once when I was an officer. I tell you, gentlemen, that locality out yonder is a bad place and I resigned as bailiff of Judge Cook's district because there was no money in it and too much risk of human life."

Dr. Pierce was summoned to attend Davenport, who was moved to his residence on Front street in Bellwood. The physician found the man suffering from a very painful wound, but it is believed the ball can be easily extracted and the injury cured in a few weeks. Davenport declines to make any statement other than he was "shot without provocation."

Ex-Bailiff Anderson will probably be held for an assault with intent to murder.

One of the eye-witnesses to the shooting in speaking of the affair afterwards said:

"I don't believe anybody was near enough to know what first transpired between the two men. I saw Davenport let his fist fly and then Anderson keeled over like he had been hit with a sledge hammer. Staggering to his feet, Anderson made off in the direction of his home and presently I discovered him coming down the street with a rifle in his hand. I knew something was going to happen then and I got sorter out of the way of danger. Then I heard the rifle shot and saw Davenport tumble over."

Sheriff Sale for July, 1898.

WILL BE SOLD before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in July, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 78, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, and which is bounded and described as follows: On Vincent's map of the city of Atlanta it is known as fractional lot 30. It fronts on now Forsyth formerly Wadley street, 119 feet and 2 inches, and runs back along the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad 232 feet more or less to lot 29, thence across to the southwest corner of lot 22, thence at right angles from that point to said Forsyth street and from thence to said right of way of said Western and Atlantic railroad, having lots 22 and 21 and an unnumbered lot between the two last named as its northern boundary, being all of said lot 30, except a strip of 10 inches by 150 feet conveyed to James H. Calloway by Glenn, Wright & Carr, by deed dated July 6, 1868, and recorded in said Fulton county deed book "K" at page 556 on July 24, 1868. Levied on as the property of Mrs. F. C. Austell and W. W. Austell to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Joseph Banigan vs. said Mrs. F. C. Austell and W. W. Austell. This June 11, 1898.

JNO. W. NELMS, Sheriff.

june 13 20 27-mon

EXCURSION TO Dallas, Texas, VIA Atlanta & West Point R. R.

ONE FARE ROUND TRIP

Tickets on sale June 10-12, good to return June 28th. The Atlanta and West Point railroad is the most pleasant, attractive and interesting route to Texas at this season of the year. For rates, sleeping car berths and other information apply to

GEO. W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
E. E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent, Depot, Atlanta, Ga.
JNO A. GEE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect February 13th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	16	Brunswick	5 20 am
35	Washington	5 10 am	16	Columbus, Ga.	5 20 am
13	Jacksonville	7 15 am	35	Birmingham	5 30 am
26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	18	Chattanooga	7 50 am
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	12	Richmond	7 30 am
21	Fort Valley	10 20 am	18	Macon	8 10 am
19	Macon	10 40 am	20	Norcross	11 20 am
19	Columbus	10 40 am	38	Washington	12 00 m
38	Birmingham	11 30 am	19	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
19	Norcross	2 20 pm	10	Macon	4 20 pm
37	Washington	3 55 pm	10	Columbus	4 20 pm
15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	22	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
14	Chattanooga	9 00 pm	18	Mt. Airy	4 45 pm
11	Richmond	9 30 pm	25	Tallapoosa	6 20 pm
17	Macon	9 45 pm	14	Jacksonville	8 20 pm
17	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	17	Chattanooga	10 00 pm
36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	36	Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
13	Savannah	7 45 am	12	Savannah	7 56 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 08 am
11	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	112	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
11	Savannah	7 35 pm	14	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
13	Nashville	7 30 am	72	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Marietta	8 10 am	70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
71	Chattanooga	10 35 am	72	Marietta	5 30 pm
11	Nashville	7 30 pm	14	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
38	Montgomery	11 40 am	35	Montgomery	5 25 am
34	Selma	7 00 pm	33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
36	Selma	11 50 pm	37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 31 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 56 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
13	Augusta	5 00 am	12	Augusta	7 50 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	8 00 am
5	Covington	7 45 am	28	Augusta	3 10 pm
11	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
27	Augusta	8 20 pm	14	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
41	Norfolk	5 20 am	402	Washington	12 00 n't
403	Washington	2 50 pm	38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Knoxville	8 15 am

Daily · All other trains daily except Sunday.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective May 1, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ev Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 30 am	4 36 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 24 pm	2 20 am	10 19 am	7 48 pm
Ar Cornelia			11 10 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy			11 30 am	8 40 pm
Lv Charlotte	8 30 pm	9 25 am	6 40 am	
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm			
Ar. Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 25 pm		
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm		
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	3 00 am		
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 20 am		
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv. Danville	12 30 am	1 50 pm	12 30 am	
Ar. Richmond	6 00 am	6 40 pm	6 00 am	
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar. Norfolk	7 35 am			

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	8 15 pm
Ar. Macon	8 10 am	10 50 am	7 10 pm	10 55 pm
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm			5 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm			6 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm			8 10 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 31.	No. 9.	No. 7.
Lv. Atlanta	7 50 am	4 00 pm	10 00 pm
Ar. Rome	10 35 pm	6 25 pm	1 00 am
Ar. Dalton	11 45 am	7 34 pm	2 34 am
Ar. Chattanooga	1 00 pm	8 50 pm	4 15 am
Ar. Memphis		7 40 am	7 10 pm
Ar. Cincinnati		7 30 am	7 30 pm
Ar. Knoxville		1 10 am	8 05 am
Ar. Louisville		7 50 am	7 50 pm

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	3 10 pm	

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 48 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham		11 50 am	
Ar Greenville		10 55 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	8 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 7 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

PETER LYNCH.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather, Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

Under the Auspices of Atlanta Woman's Club

Miss Crozier, one of the most scholarly women in the south and an enthusiastic club woman, will be in Atlanta this week and next, and, under the auspices of the Atlanta Woman's Club, will give a series of instructions in the German language. The lessons will be free, which is another evidence of the advantages afforded in liberal education by the Atlanta Woman's Club.

Miss Crozier will be the guest of Mrs. J. K. Ottley and will receive many charming attentions from her friends in Atlanta. She is considered one of the best linguists in the south. After some years spent abroad she devoted a great part of her life to teaching French and German. She held for several years the chair of modern languages in the Mississippi state college for women.

Her methods are original and have met with such marked success that she has been asked to reduce them for a series of textbooks by a firm of schoolbook publishers. She is especially successful in teaching German.

The lessons to be given before the club will begin the morning of June 16th, and from that time until July 9th, the course will embrace the principles of the German grammar as taught in twenty lessons. The lessons will be an hour and thirty minutes in duration.

Miss Crozier does not undertake to impart a knowledge of German in twenty lessons, but she feels that she can in that time make quite clear three points:

That there are about twenty essential principles of the German grammar that must be thoroughly understood.

That a two-years' course, five lessons a week of one hour each, will give a young person of average intelligence a good working basis—sufficient to begin work in any department that requires that authorities be consulted in the original.

That our young people cannot afford to remain ignorant of this language which is so considerable a factor of liberal culture and so necessary a tool for one who will delve a path through the hierarchy of the sciences.

Official Notice to Women of State Federation

Miss Rosa Woodbery, state secretary from Georgia of the National Federation, submits for publication the following letter, which explains itself to club women:

"A woman's club congress will be held in Omaha, June 18th and 19th. Information has been received that almost all the delegations going to Denver will stop in Omaha to attend this meeting. Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the Grand Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, vice president, and Mrs. Philip N. Moore, corresponding secretary, will be in attendance. There will be three, possibly four, sessions of the congress. Mrs. Edward Longstreth, of Philadelphia, will speak on 'Federation;' Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, of Philadelphia, on 'Some Phases of Education;' Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, of Philadelphia, on 'Civics;' Mrs. Ellen M. Richardson, of Boston, on 'The Keystone of the Arch of Education;' Mrs. Herman Hall, of Chicago, 'Art in the Home, the School and the Community;' Mrs. William Fischel, of St. Louis, 'The Ethical Value of Domestic Training for Children.' Mrs. Celia Parker Wooley, of Chicago, and Mrs. Electa Walton, of Newton, Mass., will also speak. In compliment to this congress, June 18th has been designated by the executive committee of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition as 'Woman's Club Day,' and a special rate of one fare for the round trip has been granted by all the roads leading to Omaha within a limit of 150 miles, good from June 17th to June 20th.

"It is hoped that club women will avail themselves of these low rates, and will attend these meetings.

"Entertainment in the homes of the members of the Omaha Woman's Club will be provided for the executive officers and board of directors of the general federation, the presidents of state federations, the chairmen of state correspondence and the speakers.

"Hotels—Paxon, American, $3 and upward; Paxon, European, $1.50; Millard, American, $2.50 and upward; Millard, European, $1; Murray, American, $2.50 and upward; Dellone, American, $3 and upward; Dellone, European, $1; Mercer, American, $2.50 and upward; Mercer, European, $1.50; Drexel, American, $2; Drexel, European, $1; Barker, American, $2 and upward; Merchants, American, $2 and upward.

"Boarding Houses—The Merriam, American, $2 per day; The Madison, American, $2 per day; The Capitol, American, $2 per day; The Shriner, American, $1.50 per day; The Y. W. C. A. Annex, European, 50 cents to $1.00.

"For other information regarding rooms apply to the exposition bureau of information, 1319 Farnam street, which will furnish such information gratis.

"If desired, Mrs. Henry S. Jaynes, 1621 Emmet street, will secure accommodations if applications are made before June 14th.

"All club women are requested to wear on the shoulder a knot of pale blue ribbon to assist the reception committee, and for identification on the exposition grounds. The reception committee will wear yellow and white ribbon.

"Saturday morning will be spent in sight-seeing at the exposition grounds. From 12 o'clock until 1 p. m. a concert by the Theodore Thomas orchestra will be given in the exposition auditorium. At half-past 2 o'clock the first session of the congress will convene in the exposition auditorium.

"At 8 o'clock the second session will convene in the Omaha Woman's Club auditorium (First Congregational church), corner of Nineteenth and Davenport streets, followed at 9 o'clock by a reception to the visiting club women in the club parlors.

"Sunday afternoon the congress will be called to order at 3 o'clock in the same place.

"Free admission to all sessions.

"Regular admission to the exposition grounds.

"Mrs. C. W. Lyman, 2008 Burt street, chairman of the reception committee, wishes to be notified at the earliest possible moment of the approximate number who will come from your club, and the time of arrival.

"If you can reach your club members through the medium of your press, you will confer a favor on the committee of arrangements, who have been unavoidably delayed in their plans.

"Please preserve this letter for reference.

Yours truly, MRS. Z. T. LINDSEY, "Chairman of Committee."

A Word About Corsets.

A mighty piece of machinery, built of bones and steel and cording and heavy contille, a sort of warrior's cuirasse, fit to resist bullets, was the stay of other days. With this medium for torture womankind has been faithfully trying for years to commit a sort of legitimate hai-kari against her life and loveliness; therefore the end of this century will be bright forever in the history of feminine dress, as the epoch in which the grand and glorious reformation in figure building was begun. Just take up a fashionable stay of 1888 and lay it beside the proper supporter of 1898. Why it's like putting a fifteenth century mailed gauntlet beside a gant de suede of the nineteenth. About ten inches of length has been lopped off the old body crusher, its steel fangs have been drawn, its tough, hot, contille hide is now reduced to pliant sateen and its nightmarish contours have been forced into compliance with the outlines of the human frame. A soft, dainty thing is the little corset of reformation. It fits about the figure like the restful clasp of maternal hands on an infantile body, and by giving the hips and bust their proper freedom, it inhances the sveltness of the waist without in reality compressing it. More than all, it has taught women to prize what is known as the main line of grace. This line used to be absolutely lost sight of during the reign of the old corset, when the shape of them forced the body to cure in below the chest. It was this very curve that shortened the waist and produced what is commonly known as corset dyspepsia. With the advent of the short soft stay the bend below the chest has been done away with. Now the aim and object of every woman is to have an absolutely straight front line, running from the chest to a point two inches below the level of the hips. This is the new line of beauty, the line that the Venus of Milo's superb torso shows, and that not only adds to the grace and health of feminine kind, but lengthens the average waist line by an inch and a half.

An Important Meeting.

Miss Ella M. Powell, president of the Atlanta Relief Association, calls a meeting for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Capital City Club. A large attendance is urged, as business of importance will be transacted.

Bicycle Meet.

Saturday night Miss Julia Lowry Porter entertained a large party of her young friends at a bicycle meet. After a delightful run to the cycle path and back the young people were entertained at an elegant luncheon and the lovely young hostess presided with that charm and grace that have distinguished her mother as one of the most charming hostesses in the south.

Mohan-Williams.

Mr. John J. Mohan, of this city, and Miss E. L. Williams, of Charleston, were married yesterday afternoon. The wedding was a very quiet affair, only the intimate friends of the bride and groom receiving invitations. Mr. Mohan is the nephew of Mr. J. J. Duffy and is a young man of exceptional commercial ability. Miss Williams has been visiting in this city for some time. She is a very attractive young lady and has a host of admirers here. Mr. and Mrs. Mohan are stopping at the Arlington for the present.

Some Summer Suggestions.

This is the month for mating among human kind and there is a degree of inspiring activity in bridal finery that gives crispness even to the hot June days. One of the nuptial splendors most talked about is the great bouquet. After many seasons of wandering afield after novelties we have got back this June to the big, round, stiff, classic nosegay that was the rule in the seventies. The huge cabbage-shaped affair is just as much like a vast white pudding as of yore and few brides will have this official bouquet made of any but mixed flowers. For example, seven kinds of white lilies were, by one clever florist, incorporated into a single posy, and another showed white roses, orchids, gardenias and acacia bloom. To the bridesmaids are usually presented equally weighty bouquets, but in an arrangement of color that gives the effect of shading. One bride, whose young husband the week after the wedding sailed for Manila, gave her maids bouquets of cornflowers and buttercups in honor of the groom's regimental colors; and so artfully had the florist done his duty that the blue and yellow were merged into each other as though nature had grown the posies so.

Gifts for Departing Warriors.

Just before starting for camp a popular officer of one of the regiments had accasion to count up the cost of his fascinations, a variety of bewildering gifts from winsome damsels of his acquaintance. They were little parting souvenirs, and all so laden with touching sentiment that it was distressing to have to leave them behind. But when the officer counted steadily until he had reached seventeen he decided that at least a selection must be made of those that should go with him into war.

First to his notice came an exquisite Mouchoir case made of the daintiest satin and exhaling a perfume like an opening flower. But one of his military handkerchiefs would have distorted it quite out of shape. Next he picked up a large picture frame with "Good Shot" painted boldly across the top. Unfortunately it would have crowded his blanket unmercifully. Then his eye caught a beautiful little bottle case made out of a cleverly folded American flag. He would have liked to have taken it, but the most delicate touch was needed to put the little bottles back in their places, and a man's hand could hardly have managed the bows of baby ribbon. So all the things were made; following the taste of his days of luxurious home living.

The girl that is sensible will study the subject, before risking her handiwork to the hospitality of the scrapbasket.

Something that is really wanted by a soldier is a bag for his knife, fork and spoon. It should be made of white canton flannel about ten inches long and six in width; and stitched twice lengthwise so as to form three partitions. A draw string closes it at the top. When there is no time for dish washing, the cutlery can without loss of time be tossed into the bag and carried without exposing all else to be covered with grease. Then the material of which the bag is made is one that can be dipped for freshening in any stream without injury. Officers like also to have a large flannel bag for their high boots. It is made simply like a small clothes bag. There should, however, be no divisions made in it for the boots or they will not roll so compactly. The labor of love can be shown in these bags by embroidering the initials handsomely. It is flattering to do them in the regimental colors of the one for whom the gift is intended.

But the girl that wishes to guard her soldier boy from all ills, will according to tradition provide him wth an amulet of camphor. This is a little bag or pad that is made of heavy silk and quite small. In shape it can be round, square or in cases of much sentiment, heart-shaped. It is filled with pulverized camphor and sewn tightly together. A rather long and heavy silk cord should be fastened to it like a chain, that it may be worn about the neck under the clothing.

The Beneficent Lemon.

We know in a dull sort of way that lemons are useful, and if we didn't we might easily find this out by looking over the papers. But just how valuable they really are few of us realize. They are better than patent medicines and nostrums put up in bottles and boxes for the benefit of the human family.

A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a small cup of black coffee will drive away an attack of bilious headache, but it is better to use them freely and so avoid the attack of headache. A slice of lemon rubbed on the temples and back of the neck is also good for headache. These facts help in beautifying one, for who can be beautiful and ailing at the same time? The days are past when the delicate woman with "nerves" was the heroine of all the novels and the "clinging vine" supposed to be admired by all the men.

Lemons used externally will aid in beautifying any one. There is nothing more valuable for the toilet table than a solution of lemon juice, a little rubbed on the hands, face and neck at night will not only whiten, but soften the skin. A paste made of magnesia and lemon juice applied to the face and hands upon lying down for a fifteen minutes' rest, will bleach the skin beautifully.

For discolored or stained finger nails, a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cup of warm, soft water is invaluable; this is one of the very best manicure acids. It will loosen the cuticle from the finger nails as well as remove discolorations.

Lemon juice in water is an excellent tooth wash. This is about the only thing that will remove tartar. It will also sweeten the breath.

Social Items.

Miss Janie Speer has returned from La-Grange.

Mr. Julian S. Carr has returned to North Carolina.

The ladies of Walker street church will give an entertainment and ice cream festival on the church lawn, junction of Walker and Nelson streets, Tuesday night, June 14th, for the benefit of church repairs.

Miss Alma and Master Russell Johnson leave today for Boston and Buzzards Bay to remain until September.

Miss Mary Ellis is spending a few days' vacation with her many friends and relatives at Marietta.

Mrs. Henry S. Jackson and children have returned from a delightful visit to Cincinnati and Nashville. Mrs. Howell Jackson, Jr., is now the guest of Mrs. Jackson on Peachtree street.

Misses Lizzie Macaulay and Kate Lynan leave today for Waynesville, N. C.

Mr. W. R. Collier, eldest son of Mayor Collier, is spending his summer vacation at home. He has been in Boston the past year at the School of Technology.

Mrs. A. S. Gibbs, of Memphis, Tenn., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. I. C. Brickey, at 65 Woodward avenue.

Miss Caroline Reese, of Montgomery, is the attractive and popular visitor of Misses Eugenia and Edythe Stephens.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Noyes and their children, James and Florence, will spend the summer at Austell.

Mr. George S. May and a small party of friends are looking forward to a pleasant trip awheel through Holland, Germany and France during their summer vacation. The party will leave New York about the 20th of July and be away sixty days.

The smoking jacket donated by Miss Florence Phillips and raffled for the benefit of the Georgia soldiers, has been won by Mr. J. C. Werner.

Mrs. W. R. Joyner and Masters Cap Harry and Ralph Joyner are at the summer home of Chief Joyner at Marietta for the summer.

The many friends of Mrs. W. C. Spence will regret to learn that she has suffered a relapse of her recent illness.

Danger from impure water is avoided by adding 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

ADVERTISED LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice week ending June 11, 1898. Persons calling will please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

Male List.

A—Cicero Allen.

B—Perry Brown, Isaac Burton, J L V Boller, John Bohamon, James Bass, Harry Brante, John P Boynton, Dr and Mrs Edgar Bryan, E O Berg, E F Brown, C D Bassett, B L Benn, Arturo Bemtes, J L Bell, Henry Bicker, Thos Van Boyd.

C—R C Cameron, Mose Calhoun, Dr J L Calhoun, J. C C Clark, Gusie Coggine, W E Courtney, J P Cowles, L A Coates, Luther Cox.

D—M P Davis, Chas W Davidson, C C Delaney, Crawford Drham.

F—I M Falls, A C French (2), Frank Fuller.

G—Lemis Grete, R B Garrison, Rev Z Grenell, DD.

H—R B Harris, Chas Heard, Nelson Henry, F J Hightower, Will Hinton, Mr Hodosah, T H Howell, G T Howard, George E Howard, Fred Hunter.

J—S W Jordan, Harvey Jones, Lusy Jones, J A Johnson, M D, Joseph P Johnson, Att'y.

K—Frank Kennedy, Frank McKella.

L—Henry Lancaster, Christopher Lewis, Geo B Lellan(3).

M—J M Manch, A McGillreth, Hines McDaniel, J C McKinney, Rev W A McCarty, Phillip Measseto, G S Moore, H W Moore, J B Montgomery, Mr Morgan (Inman Park), R D Morgan.

N—H Nelson, C F Nunnelly.

O—E D O'Conn, J A Osborn, C H Owens.

P—S S Post, Silas D Prout, S C Pittman, J Pitman, George L Porter.

R—W F Ragsdale, James Right, L C Robinson, L F Rosser, Max Rudolph, Chas Ruth, Daniel Ryly, Will Rulland.

S—W R Saul, William Shred, Chas L Shot, S D Smith, Dan E Stockton, Henry Stafford, Arthur Starnes, John Stridley, R P Spencer, A P Spira, James Snow.

T—Moley Thompson, H H Thomas, N L Trammell, Sam Tyler, Cooper Trammell, Alfred Turner, Harry B Tenny.

W—Chas D Warlick, J Wellhouse Donna Weston, Ben Weinstron, Frank Wiggins, G W Wilcoxson, Jim White.

Female List.

A—Miss Hannah Allen, Miss Lula Acres, Annah Ammus.

B—Mrs R A Battle, Miss Ida Blakely, Beulah Brown, Mrs M Ms Brooks, Mr Sarah E Bridges, Mrs Pearl Bowden, Mrs Mary Buckhaltr.

C—Flora Chiles, Leslie Campbell, Mrs R Campbell, Miss Eva Clark, Miss Ruby Camp.

D—Mrs M B Daily, Miss Bell Daniels.

E—Melvina Edwards, Miss Jessie Eller, Emma Edwards, Samma Emil, Mollie G Evans, Mrs Belle Everlyn.

F—Miss Lizzie Flewellen, Grace Foster, Mrs John Formson.

G—Miss J A Glown, Miss C A Gordon, Miss Missouri Gordon, Mrs M B Goodwin, Mrs Sarah Grogan, Mrs Lula Green.

H—Miss Effie Hawkins, Mrs W Herbert, Miss Ella E Hillary, Mrs L Holbrook.

J—Mrs Walter H Jones, Miss Lizzie Johnson (col).

L—Mrs Carrie Layton, Miss Kittie Lawrence, Miss Mattie O Leon, Miss Adel Lewis, Miss Emma Livingston, Miss Gertrude Lane, Miss Lula Lofton.

M—Mrs H H Mathews, Miss Emily McCune, Miss Nettie McNeal, Mrs Georgie Moman.

P—Cynthia Patterson, Miss La Rar P.

R—Priscella Reeves Miss Maggie Robson, Miss Mary Reives, Julie Ryder.

S—Mrs M E Sims (2), Miss Georgie Scott, Miss Lucy Smith, Miss Lucy Stocks.

T—Mrs Rachel Thompson, Mrs R W Thornton, Mrs Mary Toiliver, Miss Sallie Tye.

W—Mrs Lela Wallace, Mrs E A White, Mrs E White, Miss A A Wilson, Miss Annie R Wilkes, Mrs Mary Williams Mrs W A Wright.

Miscellaneous.

Atlanta Dispensary Co, Atlanta Produce Co, Atlanta Snuff Co, Commercial Guano Co, Eagle Clothing Co, Home Mission Board (cold), Howe's Business College, Lambert & Lowman, Ministers' Bood Exchange, Nargen & Copeland, National Advertising Agency, Ohio Buggy Company.

To insure prompt delivery have your mail addressed to street and number.

W. H. SMYTH, Postmaster.

C. K. MADDOX, Superintendent.

Men and medicines are judged by what they do. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla give it a good name everywhere. preparations fail to do any good whatever.

Southern Student Conference, Asheville, N. C., June 17-27, 1898.

One fare for the round trip via Southern railway. Tickets to be sold June 15th, 16th and 17th, final limit for return June 30, 1898. Sale of tickets open to the public. A nice opportunity to visit the "Land of the Sky" at small cost. Apply to any agent Southern railway for schedules and other information. 6-12-tj-47

Office Stationery

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

HOT!

Well, this is the hot month of the year. But your Kitchen will be about as cool as the rest of the house if you use a

Gas Stove

3,500 in use in Atlanta proves they give satisfaction.

Price, $10 and $12 Connected.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.

NEW RECTOR AT ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

Rev. John Gass Preached to a Large Congregation Yesterday.

HE IS AN ELOQUENT ORATOR

Church Members Are Pleased with the New Pastor.

RECEPTION AFTER THE MORNING SERVICES

He Preached on Christ as an Example of a Christian Life—Introduced by Bishop Nelson.

Rev. John Gass, the newly chosen rector of St. Luke's church, preached to his congregation for the first time yesterday morning. Despite the disagreeable weather a large congregation was present to hear his initial effort and he made a favorable impression.

He was introduced to the church membership by Bishop Nelson, who in a few eloquent words spoke of the ability of Mr. Gass and of his work in other fields and how he had been loved and honored wherever he has had charge of a pastorate.

He said the congregation had chosen its representative and they had selected Mr. Gass as the rector and that if there were any who did not wish him to be the pastor they must keep their peace. He said the new minister would be loved by the Atlanta people as he had been at other places, and that it was a pleasure to him to have Mr. Gass in charge of St. Luke's church.

Mr. Gass preached on "Christ and His Example." The sermon was an eloquent and powerful one on the influence that Christ's life should have on the people and what a worthy example He was to all who are seeking ideals of Christian lives.

Mr. Gass is a fluent speaker and is considered one of the best pulpit orators in the Episcopal church. He held the attention of his congregation yesterday and the members were greatly pleased with his first sermon.

Dr. Gass comes here from Arkansas, where he was rector of the largest Episcopal church in Little Rock. He has gained for himself an enviable reputation as a minister and is known in all parts of the United States among the clergy of his denomination.

While pastor in Little Rock he was nominated as bishop of that diocese, but was defeated by one vote. He has filled pulpits in a number of large churches. He was pastor of a church in Charleston, S. C., the state of his birth, before going to Arkansas. He comes to Atlanta under most favorable auspices and a warm reception was given him in the study of the church after the morning services.

Bishop Nelson was present and the new rector met a large number of his new parishioners, who congratulated him on his first sermon and expressed a wish that he would find as pleasant a place here to perform his ministerial duties as at his former pastorates.

Lyyon & Co's "Pick Leaf" Extar Smoking Tobacco gives the consumers the very best Tobacco they can get. Two ounces for 10 cents. It is fast winning its way to public favor. Try it.

Fourth Annual Summer School.

On June 13th, at 15 East Cain street, I will begin my fourth annual summer school for girls and boys.

Several of my pupils, by constant application during the term, have skipped two grades in the public school course. Ample references given.

TUITION PER MONTH: Grammar course, $5. Special arrangements for higher studies. W. S. Featherston, 288 North Boulevard. may 27-fri mon-3w

Baptist Young People's Union, Buffalo, N. Y., July 14-17, 1898.

One fare for the round trip via Southern railway. Tickets to be sold July 11th, 12th and 13th, with final limit July 20, 1898. An extension of final limit of tickets may be obtained to leave Buffalo not later than August 3, 1898, provided tickets are deposited with joint agent at Buffalo not earlier than July 17th nor later than July 19th and on payment of a fee of 50 cents. Apply to agents of Southern railway for schedules and other information. 6-11-tj 21

DIED.

STOW—In Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday, June 9th, 1898, Mrs. T. A. Stow, wife of Anthony Stow, deceased. Interment in Eufaula, Ala. New York papers, please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

KELLY—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Burgess G. Kelly are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Burgess G. Kelly, to be held at the Baptist church today at Norcross, Ga., at 11 o'clock. The remains will arrive in Atlanta at 2:20 o'clock and the interment will occur immediately after at Oakland cemetery. The pallbearers will be: T. T. Key, A. A. Martin, R. A. Meyers, Dr. H. C. Hopkins, R. O. Medlock, Dr. M. Richardson, J. N. Smith and W. T. Nesbit.

CLIFF HOUSE,

Tallulah Falls, Georgia.

Most delightful resort in the Blue Ridge Mountains; altitude 2,300 feet. Accommodations for 250 guests. Connection made daily except Sunday with the morning train and the vestibule limited and on Saturdays with the Belle at Cornelia, Ga. For rates and other information address James E. Hickey, Proprietor.

Dr. Percy N. de Bouay, resident physician.



U. R. at Liberty

To wear a heavy Suit, Hat and Underwear all summer, but you won't have any comfort in them. Cool Clothing is a necessity now. We show the coolest things in clothingdom and our prices are the lowest in town, that is if good quality and work count with you.

Linen Crash Suits, plain, checked or mixed effects at $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.

Serge Coats and Vests in blue and black at $3.50, $5.00, $6.50 and $7.50.

Double breasted Serge Coats, all wool at $3.50, $4.50 and $5.00.

All wool Trousers at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and up to $7.50.

Negligee Shirts, beautiful patterns in Madras, just received, at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Straw Hats from 50c up to $3.50.

Our Lisle Underwear for 75c is the coolest and best to be had for the money. Scriven's Patent Drawers 75c, regular price $1.00.

U. R. the Fellow

Whose trade we want, we can suit your taste and your purse.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 Whitehall St.

ARAGON CAFE

Only high-class Cafe in the city. Open until 12 o'clock at night . . . .

Private dining rooms connected with Cafe. Special attention given to theater parties and entertainments. Chef and service unexcelled. Rates reasonable . . .

HOTEL ARAGON

Refitted and furnished, and under entirely new management. Headquarters for traveling men and tourists Open all year round . .

GEO. W. COLLIER, Jr., Mgr.
ATLANTA, GA.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,
72d St. and Grand Boulevard, N. Y

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

The ST. ANDREW is thoroughly fireproof and equipped in every respect to secure comfort and health to its guests. Its situation is in the midst of the great Parks, and yet it is in close touch with all parts of the city. Its cuisine is unexcelled anywhere in the metropolis. Special rates to southerners. CHAS. H. DAVIS, Manager.

CHESTNUT HILL ACADEMY, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. Eleven miles north of the City Hall. Catalogue on application. JAMES L. PATTERSON, Head-master.

BATTERY PARK HOTEL
And Cottages
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The coolest summer climate in America; the most entrancing scenery, and the best Hotel in the South. Thirty thousand dollars spent in the last six months in improvements. Rates $15 per week and upwards. For information, address your city ticket agent, or write,

E. P. M'KISSICK,
Proprietor.

The Skyuka,
Skyuka, North Carolina

Elevation 3,200 feet. All modern improvement; electric lights; baths with hot and cold water on every floor; an ideal summer resort. For terms apply to D. E. Stearns & Son, may25-25t

GRANT HOTEL,
86 1-2 Whitehall Street.

Three blocks from carshed. Most popular and best located family hotel in city. A. B. Walker, who is well known as a hotel man, has just taken charge as proprietor and manager and will be glad to see all of his old friends. Special rates by the week or month.

Hotel Cumberland

OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. Regular Summer Season Opening June 14th. The finest beach on the Atlantic. For terms write to LEE T. SHACKELFORD, Cumberland, Ga.

Wheeling Weather.

And we've got the Suits. They are all wool, best makes, with newest kinks. Scores of patterns—neat mixtures, checks and overplaids.

Odd Trousers, Serge Coats, Golf Hose, Cycling Underwear and Shirts, Garters, Belts and Caps. The assortment of Bicycle Clothing here—and the prices—cannot be equaled. A very small amount of money can do wonders. The styles, the varieties and the popular prices create the continuous activity that frisks the store.

You should be promptly interested in our present great displays of Neckwear and Straw Hats.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company
38 Whitehall Street.

ARRIVING DAILY—FINE LINE OF

Wedding Presents in Cut Glass and Solid Silver, Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry and Novelties. Everything new at Stilson's. Badge work and repairing promptly done.

F. J. STILSON, 55 Whitehall St.

ASHEVILLE SUMMER SCHOOL AND CONSERVATORY

WHERE? In the beautiful grounds and buildings of Asheville College for Young Women, Asheville, N. C., in "The Land of the Sky." Grand scenery, delightful climate, average temperature for summer 70 degrees F., study a pleasure.

WHAT? Superb advantages in Music, Art, Literature, Sciences, Elocution, etc. Some of the most distinguished artists and teachers of America engaged. Series of grand concerts, lectures and entertainments offered. Mr. George W. Vanderbilt's excellent arboretum and extensive Botanical Gardens—the finest in this country—are open to students in Botany and Biology.

WHEN? Session opens July 7th, and closes August 17th. Both men and women admitted. For large circular and full particulars address, ARCHIBALD A. JONES, Pres., or WILLIAM H. HORTON, Sec.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

16 rooms, Peachtree street	$40 00
13-r. house, Jackson street	40 00
13-r. house, Central Place	30 00
12-r. house, Washington street	35 00
11-r. house, Hurst street, Inman Park	40 00
10-r. house, W. Peachtree street	35 00
10-r. house, Courtland avenue	40 00
10-r. house, Druid Circle, Inman Park	30 00
9-r. house, Hood street	25 00
9-r. house, Peachtree street	25 00
9-r. house, Pulliam street	15 00
9-r. house, Formwalt street	30 00
8-r. house, Thirteenth street	25 00
8-r. house, Spring street	20 00
8-r. house, Magnolia street	12 00
8-r. house, East Fair street	18 60
8-r. house, Mangum street	15 00
6-r. house, Luckie street	18 00
6-r. house, Bartow street	20 00
5-r. house, East Fair street	15 00
5-r. house, Jones avenue	15 00

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall Street.

$3,500 will buy new 9-r. h., with large new barn; all modern conveniences; lot 100x200; easy terms.

135 acres one mile of railroad depot; 30 acres fine bottom; in high state of cultivation. Price $1,800—one-third cash, balance to suit.

10 acres ¾ mile from electric car line; 5-r. h., and large barn; will exchange for good rent-paying city property.

Can sell a nice 6-r. h. on Georgia avenue, near Washington, at a bargain for cash. Bring in your money.

$1,200 will buy a store and 3 rooms on Decatur street, near Boulevard; "a good spec in this."

Call in to see us and call for T. H. Sappington.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MONTE VISTA—One of Morganton's beautiful homes delightfully situated, with large lawn; modern house with airy rooms. For terms address Mrs. D. McKenzie, Morganton, N. C. 6-8-6t

BOARDERS WANTED.

PLEASANT connecting rooms and board at the Normandie, 286 Peachtree street. 6-12-2t

WANTED—Salesmen.

$15 TO $50 WEEKLY and expenses paid salesmen to sell cigars to dealers on time; experience unnecessary. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis, Mo. july 4—13m

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BIG bargain in beautiful Highland avenue lot, 50x135 feet; $900 if taken at once. Terms to suit. Address S. C. Prim, box 503, city. 6-10-7t

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

A BARGAIN—Four-seat buggy and harness, second-hand, good condition and first-class mare, mild, for ladies or boys. 27 Evans, West End. 6-12-2t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FACTORY, making money, in full operation; $400 cash will buy ½ interest for working partner; will net $4 per day. W. M. Scott & Co.

HAIR EMPORIUM FOR SALE—A good opportunity offered to a lady with small capital; will teach how to make perfumes, especially desire; for particulars call or toilet articles, etc.; no need to work unless write to Mrs. Louis Mazade, hair dresser, 16½ Whitehall street. 6-8-4t

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

TYPEWRITERS—You can get from the Southern Typewriter Headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., any make of typewriter, at any price. For cash or on time. Good machines, from $10 up. Repairing a specialty. may13-1m

STORAGE.

SECURITY WAREHOUSE CO.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry street and W. and A. R. R. Telephone 1956, 2 calls.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

100 SETS cyclopedias bargain sale. We have 100 sets standard cyclopedias that we will sell at a discount of 33 1-3 to 66 2-3 per cent less than publisher's price, viz: Britannica, Columbian, Appleton's, Johnson's, Chambers's, International. Call or write at once for special price list. The Columbian Book Co., 81 and 83 Whitehall street. 6-10-4t

FOR SALE—The best 90-inch Morse compress ever built by the Reading Iron Works, Pennsylvania. John C. Hurter & Co., Montgomery, Ala. may14-3t

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Four furnished rooms, south side, pleasant location; cheap for summer. W. N., care Constitution. 6-12-3t

THE GRAND

COOLED BY ICED AIR.

A $1.50 SHOW FOR 50 CENTS.

Week Commencing June 13th, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Nights and Wednesday Matinee, Superb Dramatization of OUIDA'S

"MOTHS,"

As Originally Produced at Wallack's Theatre, New York.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee, MADELINE LUCETTE RYLEY'S COMEDY

"Christopher, Jr."

As Presented by John Drew and Maude Adams. Tickets for Soda Water given away at Matinees.

Night Prices—15, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Matinees 25 cents.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

AGENTS WANTED—From $2 to $5 a day may be made every day of your life, by engaging promptly with us. Address B. F. Johnson Pub. Co., 3-5 S. 11th st., Richmond, Va. june 12-7t

WANTED—Two or three experienced, sober, up-to-date lightning rod salesmen to sell by sample; good pay for faithful workers. National Lightning Rod Co., Nashville, Tenn. 6-12-3t

WANTED—Gentlemen and ladies to represent a reliable house. Address S., 28 Houston street, city. 6-12-3t

WANTED—Active men to sell cigars to dealers; $100 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; inducements. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. 6-12-3t-sun mon wed

WANTED—A white male cook to enlist in company F, First regiment Georgia volunteers at Griffin; extra pay allowed. Apply at once. 6-11-3t

TEACHERS WANTED—We want to employ six teachers, either ladies or gentlemen, to do special work among literary people; position permanent. The Columbian Book Co., 81 and 83 Whitehall street. 6-10-4t

WANTED—One first-class white barber at once; must be strictly sober. S. W. King, Elberton, Ga. 6-10-3t

SALESMEN to sell cigars to dealers; we pay $60 to $200 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position. The De Mora Cigar Co., Springfield, O. 6-5-3t

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—Two first-class white servants—cook and laundress; for small family; nice rooms on place; good wages. Apply personally at once. 130 Peeples street, West End.

WANTED—Good cook, white or black. Apply to Mrs. E. P. Howell, West End. june13-3t

TEACHERS WANTED—We want to employ six teachers, either ladies or gentlemen, to do special work among literary people; position permanent. The Columbian Book Co., 81 and 83 Whitehall st. 6-10-4t

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—Visit stores, sell machine for printing large signs on fences, bridges, rocks, sidewalks, any rough surface. Arc Co., Racine, Wis. 6-12-20t

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

V. F. PICKERT, broker and jeweler, 6½ Whitehall street, upstairs, makes loans on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. All business strictly confidential.

LOANS made promptly on real estate or satisfactory collateral at lowest rates of interest. Equitable Loan and Security Co., Gould building.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

a whisky

to meet every desire

"four aces"

none better produced at any price

old, pure, wholesome, delicious, invigorating, medicinal, tonical . . . . .

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

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The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat free.

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College preparatory and advanced courses. Special students in language, music and art. Home life attractive. Send for circulars. 6-12 9 sun

China Painting Taught at Lycett's.
Reduced prices for summer months. Cool studio and all conveniences. Special course for teachers. Correspondence invited. 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE
Whitehall St., near Trinity, was awarded the Medal and First Prize by the official jury of awards of the C. S. & I. Exposition, over every other business college in Atlanta, for "Methods of Instruction." Summer term now open.

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205-206-207 Gould Building.
Correspondents of W. J. O'Dell & Co., Cincinnati. Direct wires to New York and Chicago. Orders promptly executed. Immediate settlements. 'Phone 1642. Daily market letters furnished on application.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

Chas. A. Collier, President. T. H. Martin, Secretary.
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Develops legitimate enterprizes, Investigates physical condition of properties and conducts a general Audit business. Full Corps of experts constantly employed.
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STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.

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Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

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Plans and estimates furnished for buildings of every description; 16 years in Atlanta.
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DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

LIVELY GAMES ARE ON THE SCHEDULE

Some Good Baseball Is Expected in City League This Week.

SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ALTERED

Firemen and Southern Shop Men May Play Saturday.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY BOYS SHOW UP WELL

The Work the Last Two Weeks Shows Them To Be the Strongest in the League.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Southern Railway	2	0	1,000
Merchants	2	0	1,000
Press	1	1	500
Commission Men	1	1	500
City Hall	0	2	000
Firemen	0	2	000

Schedule for the Coming Week.

Tuesday—Firemen vs. Southern Railway shops, Brisbine.
Wednesday—Merchants vs. Commission Men, Brisbine.
Saturday—Press vs. City Hall, Brisbine.

THE foregoing schedule has been altered some to accommodate the college boys, who will play here on Thursday of this week. It is possible that the Press and the City Hall boys will change dates with the Firemen and the Southern boys, so that the shop men can have their game on Saturday. This will be done if agreeable to all the men, and it doubtless will be, as it is a good day for the shop men to get off from work and almost impossible for the Press boys to get off on Saturday afternon. At any rate, the teams will meet each other as scheduled, although they may exchange dates. It matters not when the teams come together, there are enough people interested in all of them to bring out a big crowd each day. Taking the result of the past games, the schedule for this week is a good one.

The game Tuesday starts the third week of the league season, and while all of the teams have not met yet, they have all played two games each, and that is enough to show what the teams are. A comparative study of the total rups, base hits and errors made by the teams will give a very good idea of their strength. This record shows so far as well as observation that the Southern shops team is by far the strongest team in the league. In the two games played by them they have a total of thirty-five runs, thirty-one base hits and eight errors. Their main strength is in their batting, but they are better than any of the clubs in the league in either batting, fielding, base running or pitching, with the exception of one pitcher on one of the other teams. The following table shows the number of runs, hits and errors made by each team, arranged according to the number of runs made:

Teams.	Runs.	Hits.	Errors
Southern Railway	35	31	8
Merchants	25	23	8
City Hall	18	14	8
Commission Men	18	22	7
Press	13	17	18
Firemen	9	12	12

While of course this table does not absolutely prove anything about the teams, it gives a very good idea of the way that they have played so far. The Press team and the Firemen have done by far the poorest work in the field and also the poorest at the bat. Owing to one man who was given a trial on the Press team and made six errors in one game, that team comes to the front with the poorest work in the field. They show up stronger with the bat than the firemen do, however, for the fire laddies are a long way behind the league when it comes to the stick work. The teams are very evenly matched with the exception of the Southern boys, and it is a good thing for the league to have a team like that in it, so that all of the teams will try to get as good and down the shop boys. Great interest is being taken in the coming game between the Firemen and the Southern boys. In spite of the fact that the Firemen have had hard luck so far and have been unable to win a game, they are looked on as a strong team and one that will at least put up a strong game against the leaders of the league. All of the games this week will be played at Brisbine park, much to the delight of the players, for the grounds at Piedmont are very hard and dangerous to play good ball on. They are new grounds and it will take them some time to get in good shape. It is almost impossible to play good ball on them now and the players have all kicked about playing at Piedmont. The grand stand at Brisbine park is much more comfortable than the one at Piedmont park, and the spectators, as well as the players, prefer the games at Brisbine. The games this week are sure to attract large crowds. Local interest is the only thing that can make baseball a success in Atlanta, and never before has there been so much interest shown over any kind of baseball as is now displayed over the games in the city league.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Louisville 5, Cincinnati 4.

Louisville, June 12.—Wagner's home run with a man on base won the game. Powers, whom the Colonels secured from Notre Dame university, made his first appearance and caught a fine game.

Score:	R	H	E
Louisville	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 x	5	8	4
Cincinnati	0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0	4	7	1

Batteries: Cunningham and Powers; Breitenstein and Wood.

St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.

Chicago, June 12.—The Browns defeated Chicago today in one of the prettiest games of the season, good fielding being the feature

Score:	R	H	E
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	2	10	1
St. Louis	0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	14	1

Batteries: Callahan and Donahue; Taylor and Sugden.

Pittsburg 3, Cleveland 1.

Cleveland, O., June 12.—The first Sunday ball game here this season was played this afternoon at Euclid Beach park, nine miles from the city. A crowd of 6,000 were present. There was no interference by the authorities. The game was stopped at the end of the fifth inning by rain.

Score:	R	H	E
Cleveland	0 0 0 1 0	1	4	0
Pittsburg	0 0 0 3 0	3	5	0

COLLEGIANS TO PLAY BALL

University of Georgia Will Meet the University of Virginia—Teams Are in Good Condition.

The last intercollegiate athletic event of the scholastic year will take place in Atlanta on Thursday. The baseball team of the University of Georgia will go against the team of the University of Virginia at Exposition park and one of the best games of ball seen here this year is in prospect.

Interest in the game is already manifesting itself. The boys from the state universities are primed and ready for the fray. For several weeks both colleges have been getting the best men that can be obtained for the respective teams, and boys who were in the universities several years ago will play in this game, as it is understood the players will not be restricted to those attending the institutions this year.

The personnel of the Georgia team has not been given out, but it is said that Sandford, the star pitcher of 1897, will pitch the game, and it is expected that he will add more laurels to his previous record as an amateur pitcher.

This season Georgia has had some success, but Virginia has had more and will attempt in the game Thursday to win again. She has whipped Pennsylvania and Yale and a defeat from Georgia at this time would be very disastrous.

Commencement day is Wednesday and the university will be dismissed at that time. The boys will come to Atlanta in a body to see the game the next day, Thursday.

PROHIBITIONISTS TO MEET

Convention of W. C. T. U. Will Be Held Tomorrow.

MANY DELEGATES ARE TO COME

Will Be in Session Four Days—Many Well-Known People Will Speak.

Prohibitionists will be in the city tomorrow in large numbers for the purpose of attending the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia. A number of invitations have been issued throughout the state and it is probable that the convention will be one of the most successful ever held by the ladies of the state organization.

The convention will be under the auspices of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the large number of delegates who are expected to attend will be the recipients of many courtesies. The convention will last four days. All meetings will be held in the tabernacle and a number of well-known lecturers will make addresses.

Three sessions will be held daily, one in the morning, another in the afternoon and the third at night. The day meetings will be informal and will be intended exclusively for the ladies of the order. The meetings at night will be public.

A cordial invitation has been extended to the public. One of the most interesting features of the programme will be an address by Dr. L. G. Broughton, the noted evangelist and pastor of the Third Baptist church of this city. He will speak on "Christian Citizenship or the Sanctity of the Ballot."

Dr. W. W. Landrum, pastor of the First Baptist church, will address the convention. Governor W. Y. Atkinson will welcome the visitors and Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, president of the Atlanta Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will address the convention in behalf of the local chapter. The convention promises to be prolific with interesting incidents and will be watched with interest. The programme is as follows:

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 14TH.

Prayer—Rev. Alex W. Bealer.
Address of Welcome on Behalf of the State—Governor W. Y. Atkinson.
Address in Behalf of Ministers of City—Rev. W. W. Landrum.
Address in Behalf of I. O. G. T.—Mr. J. G. Thrower.
Address of Welcome for W. C. T. U. of Atlanta—Mrs. M. L. McLendon.
Response—Mrs. John S. Moore, of Oxford, Ga.
Response L. T. L.—Walter W. Patterson, Columbus, Ga.
Address by State President Georgia W. C. T. U.—Mrs. W. C. Sibley, Augusta, Ga.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 15TH.

Exercises—Consisting of songs, speeches and recitations by the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Unions and Loyal Temperance Legions.
Address, "The Liquor Traffic in Its Relation to the Army"—Hon. Walter B. Hill, Macon, Ga.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 16TH.

"Christian Citizenship, or the Sanctity of the Ballot"—Dr. L. G. Broughton.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS.

Pilgrimage of Sufferers to the Watering Place—The Cures Made by the Waters.

The annual pilgrimage of health seekers to Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia, has set in, the season at this famous health restorative resort beginning on June 15th and ending October 1st. This annual trend of travel to the springs dates back to the discovery of the springs themselves, for in the early days when the medicinal powers of the Lithia Waters first became known, whole families came from afar and camped in the woods about the springs, and remained while they took a course of the waters.

As the fame of Buffalo Lithia Water spread, and distinguished physicians at home and abroad gave their unqualified indorsement of its use in uric acid poisoning, gout, rheumatism, Bright's disease, inflammation of the bladder, dyspepsia, nervous disorders, malaria, diseases of women, and other ills of mankind—its use became general; and while the number of patients who go to the springs is large, it is small in comparison with the great number that use the bottled waters.

The praise bestowed on these waters by leading members of the medical profession who have prescribed them in their daily practice would seem almost extravagant to one who was unacquainted with their remarkable curative powers. But the reports of cases, made usually before associations of physicians and surrounded by all the safeguards of medical ethics, leave no doubt that the Buffalo Lithia Waters are entitled to the name—"Nature's Materia Medica"—used so often in describing them.

Study of the carefully written and carefully illustrated book published by the proprietor of the springs, Thomas F. Goode, will prove of great benefit to anyone who is suffering from any of the many diseases for which Buffalo Lithia Water is a cure. The book is sent free to any one addressing Thomas F. Goode, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

Seventh Annual Meeting Southern Wholesale Grocers.

Chattanooga (Lookout Mountain) Tenn., June 16-18, 1898.

One fare for the round trip from all southern railway points.

Tickets to be sold June 14th, 15th and 16th, good for return passage until June 21st, 1898.

Secure tickets via Southern railway.

Three trains in each direction daily, carrying Pullman sleeping cars and vestibule coaches. 6-7-to 18.

AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Dr. W. W. Landrum Preached to a Large Congregation.

Dr. W. W. Landrum preached to a large congregation at the First Baptist church yesterday despite the rain. He gave his audience an entirely new view of an old subject.

His subject was: "The Complete Savior." He talked of the completeness of Jesus as a savior of mankind. He declared that Christ was a full and perfect redeemer and that he fulfilled his mission in all respects.

Dr. Landrum took as his text:

"Wherefore He is able to save unto the uttermost all them which come unto God by Him; seeing that he ever liveth to make intercession for them."

Last night Dr. Landrum preached on "The Lawful Race." He told what is lawful to do in the race to accomplish the proper end.

WHEN YOU GO EAST

Take a Cool Route and Stop at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Go via Cincinnati, take the Erie railroad and stop at Lake Chautauqua. No extra charge for this if tickets read over the Erie railroad. Tickets and full information at Western and Atlantic and Southern railway offices.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

BANKERS WILL GO TO TYBEE ISLAND

Seventh Annual Convention Will Meet There Wednesday.

MANY SPEECHES TO BE MADE

Prominent Business Men of the State to Attend.

THE BANKERS WILL BE WELL RECEIVED

Numerous Courtesies Will Be Extended Them, and Their Stay on the Island Will Be Pleasant.

GEORGIA BANKERS will discuss questions of importance in their branch of commercial life on June 15th and 16th at Tybee island. The convention promises to be one of the most important held by the banking men of this state in some years, and elaborate preparations have been made for the reception and entertainment of the visitors at the island.

The meeting will be the seventh annual convention, and souvenir programmes, elegantly engraved, have been issued, giving detailed account of the events of the sessions to be held. Bankers will be present from all portions of the state, and they expect to have a delightful time, as the island at this season of the year affords great entertainment.

A number of important topics will be discussed, but financial questions will form the principal features of the programme. It was the intention of those who arranged for the meeting this year to place before the convention for discussion questions which materially aid the bankers in their business. It is believed that this has been done, and men of recognized ability on financial subjects will make addresses.

The subjects will be handled by men who have made banking their life study, and who are able to speak intelligently on topics pertaining to currency and banking laws. After the regular appointees have spoken on their respective subjects, a general discussion of topics will be permitted. This is expected to bring out many new points and cause lively debates.

During their stay of two days on the island the bankers will be the recipients of many courtesies. Several dinners have already been arranged for, and on the afternoon of June 16th the visiting bankers will be formally entertained by the Savannah Yacht Club. This is an organization noted for its hospitality, and the bankers are eagerly anticipating the event.

A large delegation will leave this city tomorrow night for Tybee island. Every bank will be represented, and the commercial men of this city will play an important part in the deliberations of the convention. The executive committee of the bankers' association invited Hon. Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, to make an address during the convention. He replied that he was anxious to come, but that he did not know that his official duties would permit of his doing so. He will come if he finds it possible to do so, and a place for him has been reserved on the programme.

The association will be called to order June 15th, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the dining room of the Hotel Tybee, President John A. Davis presiding. The following are the officers of the association, and their successors will be elected during the coming convention: John A. Davis, president; W. S. Witham, E. P. Owsley, J. E. Wadley, J. T. Anderson, R. F. Burdell, vice presidents; L. P. Hillyer, secretary, and G. H. Plant, treasurer.

The following is the programme for the two days of the convention:

Programme of First Dey.

The programme for the first day will be:
Prayer by Rev. Joseph Y. Fair.
Roll call.
Address of welcome on behalf of the Savannah bankers, by Hon. Pope Barrow.
Response to address of welcome, by R. T. Daniel, of Griffin, Ga.
Address by President John A. Davis.
Roll call.
Report of executive council, by Chairman J. G. Rhea.
Report of special committee, by G. Gunby Jordan.
Report of legislative committee, by Joseph A. McCord.
Report of delegates of American Bankers' Association, by G. Gunby Jordan.
Report of Treasurer George H. Plant.
Report of Secretary L. P. Hillyer.
Address, "Trust Funds"—Joseph A. McCord.
Address, "Banking Business, the Responsibility It Imposes and the Benefits It Confers"—W. L. Madre.
Address, "The Unreasonable Competition Between Banks and How to Remedy It"—R. N. Berrien, Jr.
Meeting will adjourn for the day. On the evening of June 15th a banquet will be tendered to the visiting bankers at Hotel Tybee by the Savannah celaring house.

Programme of Second Day.

Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by President John A. Davis.
Reading of letters.
Experience meeting; speakers limited to five minutes.
Election of officers.
Meeting adjourned.

The craving of a run-down system for assistance should be gratified by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great building-up medicine. It purifies the blood and regulates the digestion.

Burglars at the Park.

Saturday night thieves broke into the refreshment stand at Grant park and carried off a lot of goods. This is the first time there has ever been a burglary at the park and the police are making efforts to locate the rogues.

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

Weak and Sickly,

System run down. Strength all gone. Sallow and don't care whether you live or die. You have dyspepsia. Take a few doses of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and it will cure you. It strengthens and beautifies the complexion. For sale everywhere.

John M. Miller & Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

Bible School for Colored People, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., June 20—July 4, 1898.

One fare for the round trip via Southern railway. Tickets on sale June 20th and 21st, final limit July 4, 1898. Sale of tickets open to the public. Apply to any agent of the Southern railway for schedules and information. 6-12-tj 1

See our new line of belts just received at Foote's Trunk Factory. 17 East Alabama street. 'Phone 230. may 26 1m

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Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

PERSONAL.

Sweet Water Park hotel, Lithia Springs, twenty miles west of Atlanta. H. T. Blake, proprietor. Now open. apr28 tf



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Convenient, Strong, Cheap.
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At 25% less than the same can be bought for elsewhere in Atlanta.
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Standard Ice Co. Can Supply You Promptly. ICE Telephone 549. Sol. Benjamin, Manager.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED to its natural color by LEES HAIR MEDICANT, no dye, harmless, pleasant odor, $1.00 a bottle. LEE MEDICANT CO. 108 Fulton st., N. Y. Illustrated treatise on Hair on application FREE

ANSLEY BROS.
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS.
$3,500—Prettiest vacant lot on north side. It is on North avenue.
$800—Splendid lot on south side, this side of Georgia avenue, on car line.
$1,000—Five acres with 344 feet front on Greensferry avenue, in ¼ mile of Westview car line. Good branch
$1,850—6-room cottage on Highland avenue, worth $2,500. A fine bargain.
$600—Beautiful lot near Woodward avenue on monthly payments; nice shade.
$1,800—6-room cottage and nearly two acres land in South Kirkwood, easy terms.
$5,000—Corner lot on Peachtree street; must go.
$2,250—For the cheapest cottage in the city. Near in, six rooms and bath.
Money to loan at 5, 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Quick.
Office—12 East Alabama street. Telephone 363.

Notice to Tax Payers

At the regular May session of the county commissioners for Fulton county it was unanimously determined to notify the public that failure to make proper tax returns before the closing of the state and county tax receiver's books will subject the defaulter to the penalty prescribed by law; and to call attention to the fact that the state and county tax receiver's books close June 30th.

The place for giving in state and county taxes is at the county courthouse.

A. L. KONTZ,
Clerk Commissioners of Roads and Revenues Fulton County, Georgia.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON.

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree sts.	$125 00
No. 3 N. Broad street	65 00
No. 30 S. Pryor street, 4 floors and basement; cheap.	
No. 163 Marietta street	15 00
No. 165 Marietta street	17 50
No. 281 Fulton street, dwelling and store	12 50
No. 51 Magnolia street, coal yard	35 00

HOUSES.

No. 51 N. Forsyth street, 18 rooms	60 00
No. 157 Whitehall street, 10 rooms	40 00
No. 155 Whitehall street, 8 rooms	30 00
No. 49 E. Georgia avenue, 10 rooms	37 50
450 Courtland avenue, 7 rooms	20 00
202 S. Forsyth street, 8 rooms	30 00
277 Washington street, 12 rooms	55 00
Beautiful offices in Fitten building, over Tyner's drug store; best location and cheapest rent in the city.	
Offices in Healey building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets; second floor; elegant location.	
Offices at 7½ N. Broad street, in the Emery-Steiner block, at your own price.	

$10,000 local money to loan on Atlanta real estate in sums of $500 up at 8 per cent net to borrower. Money in bank.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY
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Also buys and sells room notes.
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G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent
14 Wall Street, Kimball House

CENTRAL STORES
I have two stores on Broad street, near Marietta, the best location in town for retail grocery store or commission house, that I can rent cheap to proper party.
If you are now paying too much rent come and see me.

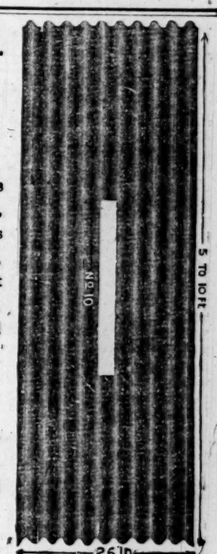
FOR SALE
I have the best bargain in Atlanta in a 7-room house, on beautiful lot, 75x190 feet, on the best part of Crew street. The price will catch you.
G. W. ADAIR.

Here's Every Element of Worth.



The Gurney Patent
REFRIGERATOR.
There is no Refrigerator on the market that gives the same satisfaction as the "Gurney." They are guaiateed to be perfect in every particular. We have over 1,500 in use in Atlanta today and every lady will testify to their merit.
KING HARDWARE CO.,
63 and 65 Peachtree Street.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.
47 and 49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
Manufacturers and dealers in general supplies for manufacturing industries of every description, metal and woodworking machinery, steam, gas and gasoline engines, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting engines, hydraulic rams, etc. Wrought and cast iron pipe for steam, water and gas. Pipe fittings and brass goods. Leather and rubber belting, hose, packing, etc.
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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.
THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.
JOSEPH T. ORME.

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RECEIVER'S SALE.

By virtue of an order granted by Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court of Fulton county, on June 3, 1898, in the case of George S. Brown vs. Brown & King Supply Company, I will receive sealed bids, up to 9 o'clock a. m., June 25th instant, for all the assets of said company, both as a whole and in lots. The assets will be divided into lots, as follows: Belting, hose packing, etc., cotton-mill supplies, machinery, tools, etc., plumbers' supplies, miscellaneous book accounts, store fixtures. And separate bids for each lot, as well as for the assets as a whole, will be received.

Copies of invoice of each lot can be had on application to me. Terms cash.

The court reserves the right to reject any or all bids. GEORGE S. BROWN, Receiver.

june 7 3t VII